Annotated checklist of the spiders of Saint Helena, with new records, descriptions of unknown sexes, new and restored genera, and two new species (Araneae: Araneomorphae)

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Abstract

An annotated checklist and taxonomic review of the spiders of Saint Helena is presented. A total of 88 genera and 114 species are known; of these, 12 genera and 45 species are endemic. Two new genera and two new species are described: *Anapistula martinae* Sherwood, Harvey, Fowler, Joshua, Stevens, Scipio-O'Dean & Ellick **sp. nov.**, *Helenidion* Sherwood, Marusik, Fowler, Stevens & Joshua **gen. nov.**, *Ischnothyreus christyjoae* Sherwood, Henrard, Peters, Stevens & Fowler **sp. nov.**, and *Trust* Sherwood, Marusik, Wilkins, P. Ashmole & M. Ashmole **gen. nov.** Three new combinations are proposed: *Helenidion sciaphilum* (Benoit, 1977) **comb. nov.** (type species), *Helenidion huberti* (Benoit, 1977) **comb. nov.**, and *Zelotes funereus* (Dalmas, 1921) **comb. nov.** *Lepthyphantes albimaculatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) (Linyphiidae) is synonymized with *Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865) **syn. nov.** *Lynxosa* Roewer, 1960 **gen. rest.** is restored to house the lycosids *L. inexorabilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) **comb. rest.**, *L. ligata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) **comb. rest.**, *L. nefasta* (Tongiorgi, 1977) **comb. nov.**, and *L. veseyensis* (Sherwood, Henrard, Logunov & Fowler, 2023) **comb. nov.** The previously undescribed sexes of *Benoitodes sanctaehelenae* (Strand, 1909) (Gnaphosidae), *Hahnia laticeps* Simon, 1898 (Hahniidae), *Helenactyna crucifera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) (Dictynidae, first known male for the genus), *Paraheliophanus napoleon* Clark & Benoit, 1977 (Salticidae), and *Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) **comb. nov.** (Theridiidae) are described. *Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae* Benoit, 1977, originally described from juveniles, is supplemented with a first description of the adult female. Lectotypes and paralectotypes are designated for the salticid species *Paraheliophanus subinstructus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) and *Pellenes inexcultus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873). Seven species are newly recorded from the island: *Clubiona hitchinsi* Saaristo, 2002 (Clubionidae), *Latrodectus renivulvatus* Dahl, 1902 (Theridiidae), *Micropholcus fauroti* (Simon, 1887) (Pholcidae), *Oecobius marathaus* Tikader, 1962 (Oecobiidae), *Steatoda nobilis* (Thorell, 1875) (Theridiidae), *Theridion melanostictum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876 (Theridiidae), and *Theridion proximum* Lawrence, 1964 (Theridiidae). Epigynal duplication, a rare anomaly in spiders, is reported for the prodidomid *Zimirina relegata* Cooke, 1977.

Keywords: islands • morphology • survey • taxonomy • United Kingdom Overseas Territories

Introduction

Saint Helena is one of the most remote inhabited islands in the world, located in the South Atlantic Ocean and hosting important biodiversity (Ashmole & Ashmole 2000). Being approximately 121.7 km² in area, Saint Helena is a small island, but hosts striking diversity in habitats, from the critically endangered endemic cloud forest to almost equally high areas of endemism in arid habitats such as Prosperous Bay Plain (Ashmole & Ashmole 2000; Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021; Sherwood *et al.* 2023c). Over 120 endemic invertebrate species can be found in the cloud forest alone (Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021), with a total of more than 400 endemics island-wide. Indeed, the biodiversity of Saint Helena as a whole comprises 1/6th of the entire total of endemic species for the United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories. The island first formed from volcanic activity on the Saint Helena hotspot during the Miocene, but volcanism ceased *c.* 7 million years ago. The bulk of the island is comprised of basalts which have eroded, forming deep gullies and steep coastal cliffs (Ashmole & Ashmole 2000).

Study of Saint Helenian spiders has been underway since the 1870s but with large gaps in between existing publications (O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870, 1873; Melliss 1875; Holm 1969; Benoit 1977a–o; Clark & Benoit 1977; Cooke 1977; Forster 1977; Holm 1977; Hubert 1977; Tongiorgi 1977; Unzicker 1977; van Helsdingen 1977; Sherwood & Fowler 2022; Sherwood *et al.* 2023a–d, 2024). As discussed

by Sherwood & Fowler (2023), the two most significant years thus far have been 1977, when the fourth edition of *La faune terrestre de l'île de Sainte-Hélène* was published, and 2023, when the first major results of the current research project were published. Respectively, 8 new genera and 30 species appeared in 1977, and 2 new genera, 3 new species, and 4 new proposed synonymies (of species described in 1977) were made in 2023. Meanwhile, some of the endemic genera described in 1977 were also synonymized with other well known genera (World Spider Catalog 2024; see also relevant synonymy lists in this work).

The most recent contribution to spider taxonomy on Saint Helena was the publication of Sherwood *et al.* (2024), in which two new sympatric species of *Ero* C. L. Koch, 1836 were described. One of these new endemic species was also DNA sequenced, and thus the first ever molecular data on Saint Helenian spiders was published. Despite recent advances, many species remain known only from, or were last recorded in, work from 1977 (Sherwood & Fowler 2023).

In this work, we provide a fully updated annotated checklist to the spiders of Saint Helena and address taxonomy across all families. Examination of a large amount of material enabled the description of the unknown sexes of five species, a genus revalidation, seven newly recorded prior-described species, three new combinations, and the description of four new taxa.

Material and methods

Specimens were examined under a Leica MZ12.5 stereomicroscope except the specimens of *Napometa*, which were studied using a Leica MZAPO stereomicroscope and a Leica DMRM compound microscope. Images were mostly made using a Canon EOS 6D Mark II attached to the same microscope, with images stacked using Helicon Focus software or a Leica DMC500 digital camera mounted on a Leica MZ16A and stacked using the Leica Application Suite (LAS) v. 4.13. Photographs of *Helenactyna* specimens (loaned to the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland) were partly obtained using an Olympus Camedia E-520 camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope. Drawings were made by DS, WM, MSH, Dmitri V. Logunov and Pedro Peñaherrera-R. Abbreviations, Repositories of material examined: AMNH = American Museum of Natural History, New York, United States, MMUE = Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester, MZT = Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland, NHMUK = Natural History Museum, London, OUMNH = Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, RMCA = Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium, ZMB = Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany. Other abbreviations: Am = anterior membrane, At = atrium, Bu = bursa copulatrix, Bh = button-like hump, Cd = copulatory ducts, Co = conductor; colln = collection, Cop = copulatory openings, Cy = cymbium, De = denticle of mesal cheliceral tooth, Em = embolus, Fd = fertilization ducts, Fu = ventral furrow, illeg. = illegible word, imm. = immature, J&FM = John and Frances Murphy, leg. = collected by, MA = median apophysis, P&MA = Philip and Myrtle Ashmole, Re = receptacle(s), Ri = retro-ventral ridge, RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis, SE = sharp extension of embolus, To = mesal cheliceral tooth, Tu = tube-shaped structure. Spination is only noted where present, areas without spines are not scored as 0, as this is superfluous; spines or pair of spines are listed from proximal to distal. All measurements are in millimetres. Whilst we reference grey literature here (e.g. Mendel, Ashmole & Ashmole 2008) we do not consider these references in synonymy lists for species because they do not meet the publication requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Description style for oonopids follows the standard of the Planetary Biodiversity Inventory of Oonopidae project. In the case of salticids, where a comparison of *in vivo* and preserved colouration may be informative for taxonomic purposes, we provide photographs of both. The SHNT collection contains two tubes containing solely egg sacs of *A. trifasciata* and *L. geometricus*, respectively; since they contain no spiders, they are not given under the respective material examined sections but are mentioned here for completeness. Papers are only cited if material from Saint Helena is mentioned, i.e. we do not cite references for family names and for non-endemic species if their original descriptions did not mention the island.

Standards for material examined

Saint Helenian type material is listed where applicable. In almost all cases, we were able to relocate these specimens and examine them. Since specimens from the Philip and Myrtle Ashmole collection are in NHMUK and accessioned under a single number, we provide the Ashmole collection numbers at the end of the string of data for a given specimen (e.g. 2720/V, 4486/C, 032SH) to allow identification of individual samples. Tubes with more than one family mixed together are listed individually for the respective taxa. All specimens in MMUE, NHMUK, OUMNH, and SHNT were identified by the senior author (DS) unless otherwise stated. For conciseness, material collected by coauthors Philip and Myrtle Ashmole (either solely or in collaboration with H. Mendel) has their names abbreviated (see above). For specimens from the Ashmole collection now deposited in MMUE, we also provide the collection number later provided by John and Frances Murphy (e.g. 23852) and abbreviate their names also (see above).

Standards for label data and distributions

Labels in the Arthur Loveridge collection at NHMUK often have extra handwritten data included on their labels, it is important curatorially that these are documented, thus they are marked in ‘ ’ with any illegible words marked: [illeg.]. All specimens from the collection of Loveridge are

included here with the exception of two tubes marked simply 'Saint Helena, coll. A. Loveridge' which we found to contain obviously exotic species from Australasia which have never been recorded since from Saint Helena. These two tubes will be discussed and illustrated in a forthcoming paper on stowaway spiders (see below) and are not included here as there is still some doubt as to whether they are correctly labelled in regards to locality. The physical data labels in the O. Pickard-Cambridge collection at OUMNH contain very little data, and these specimens have their collector data derived from O. Pickard-Cambridge (1870, 1873), the O. Pickard-Cambridge collection database held by the museum (examined by DS), and supporting data from Melliss (1875). Locality names are generally transcribed verbatim from labels, even if inconsistently formatted, for reasons of posterity, unless rearranging made the information content clearer (e.g. writing out abbreviations). Elevations given in feet on labels are complimented with an approximate metric conversion in [ ]. UTM coordinates found on labels of specimens in the P&MA collection are not transcribed here, interested readers may consult the readily available unpublished reports written by PA and MA after their visits to the island as they contain these data. For the global distribution of non-endemic species, we follow the definition of the Mediterranean as a region encompassing countries from the Canary Islands to the Caspian Sea, stopping at the start of the Afrotropical realm. We opt for usage of Americas instead of New World because this is more appropriate language. Standardized locality sites on Saint Helena are given in the distribution section of each species. Many specimens published on in 1977 carry the locality 'High Central Ridge' which refers predominately to the cloud forest, but is not necessarily restricted to it in terms of the modern borders, this must therefore be considered a very general locality when not accompanied with a more precise site (e.g. Cabbage Tree Road). For the distribution section of endemic and clearly indigenous species, we have made no distinction between subsites of well-studied areas such as Prosperous Bay Plain (e.g. Earwig Gully), for these details readers are referred to the material examined sections and to reference original works given in the synonymy list(s). Specimens indeterminate at the species or even genus levels, either due to immaturity and/or damage, are not included here, although much material of this kind was examined by DS in NHMUK and SHNT and is recorded in her excel database of Saint Helenian material examined (these data are available to colleagues upon request).

Standards for historical records

Melliss (1875) generally did not give specific localities for the distribution of common non-endemic species; in some species accounts he gives a general range of elevation (in feet). Here, we only record specific localities he mentioned (e.g. West Lodge and The Hermitage) under the distribution section of the relevant species. When Melliss (1875) referred to simply 'town' he was referring to Jamestown, which is still to this day often known informally on the island as 'town'. Melliss (1875) also referred to the 'high land' which is inclusive of all elevated areas on the island, including, but not exclusive of, the cloud forest. Records of specimens previously described from the 1960s Belgian expedition (see Sherwood & Fowler 2023) which were not directly examined are not presented here. Those directly examined by DS, AH and RJ are included. For a map of localities sampled by those collectors, see Basilewsky & Decelle (1970). For conciseness, specimens collected jointly by P. Basilewsky, P. L. G. Benoit, and N. Leleup are denoted as 'P. Basilewsky *et al*.'.

Araneae Clerck, 1757

Agelenidae C. L. Koch, 1837

Tegenaria domestica (Clerck, 1757)

Tegenaria civilis: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 217.
Tegeneria civilis: Melliss 1875: 210.
Tegeneria domestica: Benoit 1977h: 126.
Tegenaria domestica: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 304.
Tegenaria domestica: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 58–59, 2 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Joan Hill, 01 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 032SH; 1 (sex indeterminable) (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 18 October 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'spider with a dozen capsules [one word illeg.]'; 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 05 May 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'in bath at [locality]'; 1 imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 11 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'black spider in [two words illeg.]; 5 spiders'; ♂ (OUMNH 2264.38), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced elsewhere, including the Americas, Oceania, Réunion, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Recorded from The Briars, Bank's Valley, Deadwood Plain, Fisher's Valley, Horse Point Plain, Prosperous Bay Plain, Mount Eternity, Sandy Bay, and Varneys (Benoit 1977h), and newly from Joan Hill (this work).

Tegenaria pagana (C. L. Koch, 1840)

Tegenaria atrica: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 533 (misidentification).
Tegenaria proxima O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 217–218 (♂).
Tegenaria proxima: Melliss 1875: 210.
Tegenaria pagana: Benoit 1977h: 126–127 (synonymy of *T. proxima*).
Tegenaria pagana: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 305.

Tegenaria pagana: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58–59, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ *Tegenaria proxima* (OUMNH 463.2), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's Peak, 16 December 2005–09 March 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 5527; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Vesey Waterfall, 24 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2485/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, 21 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2720/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Longwood, [from] Eucalyptus, 09 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2377/V; 3♀♀, 1 imm ♀, 4 imm. (OUMNH 2264.38), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀, 1 imm, 3 (sex indeterminate, missing opisthosomas) (OUMNH 2264.A), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, Saint Helena, under stone, collected by hand, 09 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Nigel [Stroud]'s Garden, Saint Helena, under stone, collected by hand, 08 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood.

Global distribution: Indigenous to western Palearctic; introduced to Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Saint Helena, South Africa, and the United States (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977h) recorded it from Deadwood Plain, Fisher's Valley, 'High Central Ridge', Luffkins, Oak Bank, Plantation House, Prosperous Bay Plain, Sandy Bay, Thompson's Wood, and Teutonic Hall. We newly record it from Diana's Peak, Mount Vesey Waterfall, and Sapper's Way.

Araneidae Clerck, 1757

Argiope trifasciata (Forsskål, 1775)

Argyrodes aurelia: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 537.
Argiope aurelia: Melliss 1875: 214.
Aranea trifasciata: Benoit 1977o: 184.
Argiope trifasciata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 305, pl. 22 and unnumbered fig.
Argiope trifasciata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46, 51–52, 4 unnumbered figs., one page 51 including *A. argyrodes* in web.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK 1937.4.23.41), Saint Helena, 03/1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, 79.26, leg. and presented by Dr Gillespie; 1♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, 29 June 1955, leg. L.F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln; 6♀♀, 10 imm. (OUMNH 983), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 5♂♂ (OUMNH 984.3), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 8♂♂ (OUMNH 984.2), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♂, 2♀♀ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, 10 July 2017, leg. and det. L. Fowler; 3♀♀ (ZMB 13347), Saint Helena, 29 August 1903, leg. German South Pole Expedition, E. Strand colln.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Americas, with introductions across Africa, the Middle East, southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific Islands, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread on the island. Benoit (1977o) reported this species from Horse Point Plain, Jamestown, Longwood, Mulberry Gut, Prosperous Bay Plain, Stitch's Ridge, Teutonic Hall, and Varneys. Modern sites where DS and LF have seen this species include Burnt Rock, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, Jamestown, Knotty Ridge (near The Barn), Millenium Forest, Peak Dale, Sapper Way, Shark's Valley, and a continued presence at Mulberry Gut.

Remarks: All the historical material examined is from general localities, probably as this is a common species found in many localities on the island (DS and LF pers. obs.), often with the opportunistic *Argyrodes argyrodes* (Walckenaer, 1841) living in its web.

Cyclosa insulana (Costa, 1834)

Cyclosa insulana: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48–49, 2 unnumbered figs., 1 unnumbered fig. of egg sac.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (SHNT), Burnt Rock, with egg sac, 17 February 2018, leg. L. Fowler.

Global distribution: Mediterranean, Australia, Japan, Southern Africa, and Saint Helena (Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Only recorded from Burnt Rock, but this species has not been subject to wider concentrated searches and may be more widespread.

Remarks: We confirm the identification of the material first identified tentatively by Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021), based on direct examination of the female in SHNT by DS during her 2022 expedition.

Gasteracantha sanguinolenta C. L. Koch, 1844

Gasteracantha sanguinolenta: Benoit 1977o:184.
Gasteracantha sanguinolenta: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 305.
Gasteracantha sanguinolenta: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46, 3 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lot, 06 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 112SH; 1♀ (SHNT), Thompson's Hill, 26 September 2018, leg. N. Stevens; 3 imm. (SHNT), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 23 November 2018, leg. S. Isaac.

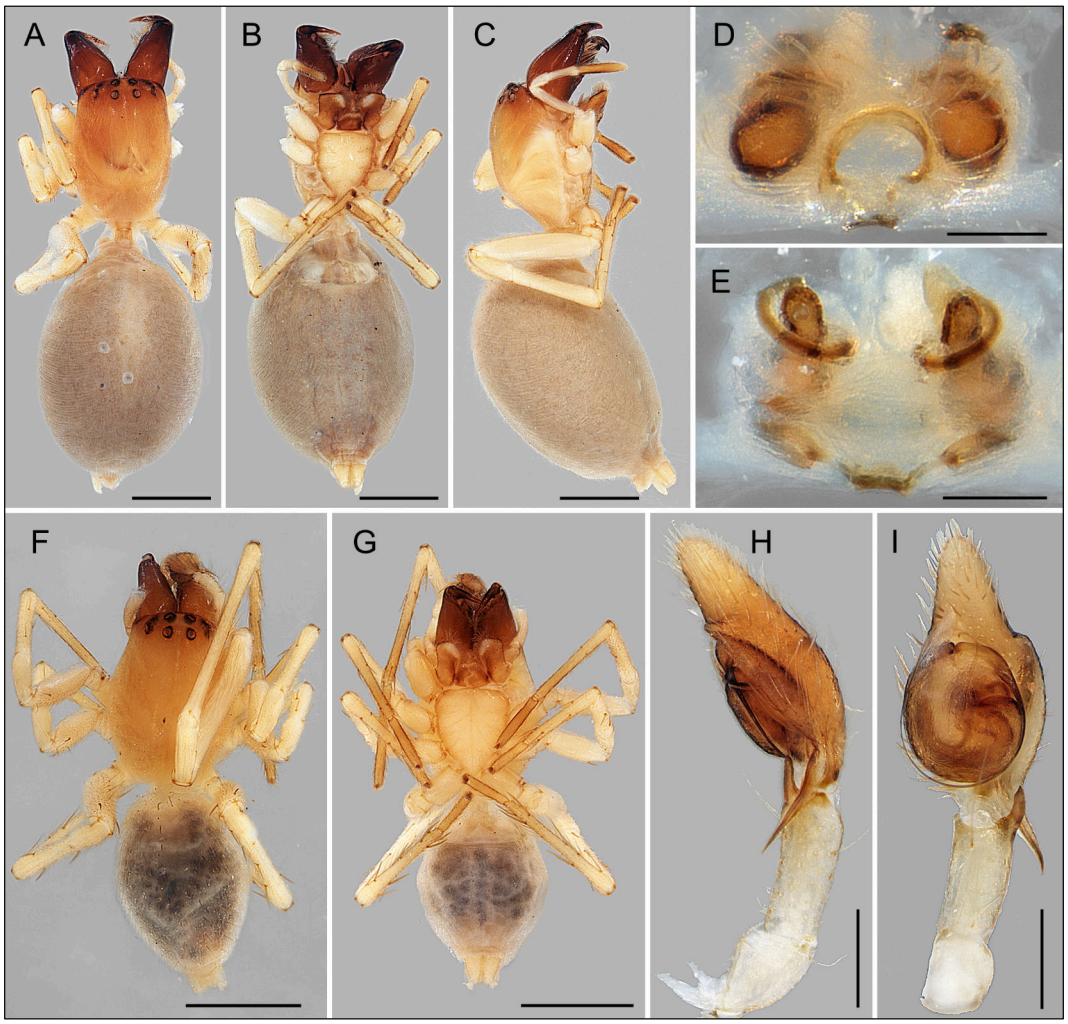


Fig. 1: *Cheiracanthium wilma* (Benoit, 1977), holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133346 (A–E) and paratype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.200954 (F–I). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, lateral view; **D** epigyne, ventral view; **E** endogyne, dorsal view; **F** habitus, dorsal view; **G** same, ventral view; **H** palp, retrolateral view; **I** same, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C, F–G), 0.1 mm (H–I). Photographs by RJ & AH.

Global distribution: Throughout Afrotropics, Saint Helena, the Seychelles, and Yemen (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Preserved specimens have been reported from Sandy Bay (Benoit 1977o). Modern visual records have been made from Burnt Rock, Longwood, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, Horse Pasture, Sapper Way, and Thompson's Valley (DS and LF pers. obs.).

Remarks: The few specimens found in collections are likely due to the fact this species is common and easily identified by habitus. The taxonomic status of this and other populations of *G. sanguinolenta* is uncertain, and several synonymous names of these species may need to be revalidated (Steven Williams pers. comm. to DS).

Neoscona subfusca (C. L. Koch, 1837)

Epeïra solers: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 537 (misidentification).
Epeïra solers: Melliss 1875: 214 (misidentification).
Araneus rufipalpis: Benoit 1977o: 184–185 (misidentification).
Araneus rufipalpis: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 305 (misidentification).
Neoscona rufipalpis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48 (misidentification).
Neoscona hirta: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 48, unnumbered fig. (p. 41).
Neoscona subfusca: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48.
Neoscona sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 48.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 8♀♀ (NHMUK), Jamestown, Saint Helena, 29 June 1955, leg. L.F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln; 2♀♀ (OUMNH 1056), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 4♀♀ (OUMNH 1056.4), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, 21 November 2018, leg. L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Mulberry Gut, St Helena, swept from Wild Mango, 10 November 2022, leg. R. S. Key.

Global distribution: Afrotropical Realm, tropical and subtropical Asia, Pacific Islands, introduced to Americas (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread in arid areas. Melliss (1875: 214) recorded this species (as *E. solers*) from houses in Jamestown. Benoit (1977o) recorded it from Flagstaff Hill, Jamestown, Horse Point Plain, Longwood,

Man and Horse Cliffs (as West Point), Stitch's Ridge, and Varneys. Most recently, DS and LF observed this species *in situ* at Mulberry Gut and Sharks Valley.

Remarks: The *Neoscona* of Saint Helena are still in need of urgent work as most records have been made visually based on photographs by various entomologists, and good preserved material of both sexes (but especially males) are in need of deposit in SHNT. It appears at least one other species than *N. subfusca* may occur on the island, suggested by Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021) as *N. hirta* based on photographic identification. However, due to the high amount of intraspecific pattern and colour variation in this genus, this identification cannot be confirmed until specimens are examined. The specimens reported by Benoit (1977o) have not been found in the modern RMCA collections (DS, AH and RJ pers. obs.).

Zygiella x-notata (Clerck, 1757)

Zygiella x-notata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48–49, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution (*established*): Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to North and South America, China, Japan, Réunion, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Remarks: This species is strictly a stowaway species, it has not properly established on Saint Helena, thanks to sterling efforts from the Saint Helena Biosecurity team. Material of *Z. x-notata*, and other stowaway spiders, examined by the senior author will be dealt with elsewhere (Sherwood *et al.* in prep.).

Cheiracanthiidae Wagner, 1887

Cheiracanthium wilma (Benoit, 1977) (Fig. 1)

Helebiona wilma Benoit, 1977i: 79–81, fig. 32a–f (♂♀).
Helebiona wilma: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 310.
Cheiracanthium wilma: Lotz 2007: 66, figs. 129–136 (♂♀).
Cheiracanthium wilma: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133346), Prosperous Bay Plain, 05–06 May 1967, collector not stated; paratype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.200954), same data as preceding.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena, probably restricted to its type locality at Prosperous Bay Plain.

Remarks: The drawings of Benoit (1977i) are poor and are inaccurate in regard to proportions of the copulatory organs, particularly of the male palp. We provide photographs of the habitus and copulatory organs to aid identification by future workers (Fig. 1).



Fig. 2: *Bucliona dubia* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870), non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129200, endogyne, dorsal view, damaged slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Tecution planum (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)

Cheiracanthium mellissii O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 214–215, pl. 24, fig. 4 (♂).
Cheiracanthium planum O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 215–216, pl. 24, fig. 5 (♂).
Cheiracanthium mellissii: Melliss 1875: 209.
Cheiracanthium planum: Melliss 1875: 209–210.
Tecution planum: Benoit 1977i: 72–75, figs. 28a–d, 29a–d (♂♀).
Tecution mellissi: Benoit 1977i: 75–77, fig. 30a–e (♂).
Tecution helenicola Benoit, 1977i: 77–79, fig. 31a–d (♂).
Tecution helenicola: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 310.
Tecution mellissi: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 310, unnumbered fig.
Tecution planum: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 310.
Tecution helenicola: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Tecution mellissi: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Tecution planum: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Tecution planum: Sherwood *et al.* 2023b: 781, figs. 1–46 (♂♀, synonymy of *T. helenicola* and *T. mellissi*).

Material examined: See Sherwood *et al.* (2023b) for most material including types. One sample newly examined: 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133335), containing damaged female genitalia, High Peak, 2400–2600 ft [= 732–793 m], March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Modern records suggest this species now only occurs in the cloud forest (Sherwood *et al.* 2023b).

Remarks: For full data on types, other material examined and distribution, see Sherwood *et al.* (2023b). We since discovered a slide in RMCA not located during the previous work, but the genitalia is so badly damaged that it is not informative and thus not figured here.



Fig. 3: *Clubiona hitchinsi* Saaristo, 2002, non-type female (NHMUK). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** epigyne (undissected), ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.1 mm (C). Photographs by DS.

Clubionidae Simon, 1878

Bucliona dubia (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) (Fig. 2)

Clubiona dubia O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 532–533, pl. 42, fig. 1 (♀).
Clubiona dubia: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 213–214, pl. 24, fig. 3 (♂).
Clubiona dubia: Melliss 1875: 209.
Bucliona dubia: Benoit 1977i: 68–71, figs. 26a–c, 27a–d (♂♀).
Clubiona dubia: Mikhailov 1997: 96, figs. 1–4 (♂♀).
Clubiona dubia: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 305, unnumbered fig.
Clubiona dubia: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 5, 41, 2 unnumbered figs.
Tecution sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, unnumbered fig.
Bucliona dubia: Zhang *et al.* 2021: 198, fig. 1A–D (♀).

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (OUMNH 319), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; paratypes 4♂♂, 2 imm. ♂♂, 7♀♀, 1 imm. (OUMNH 319.15), same data; paratypes 3♂♂, 1 imm. (OUMNH 319.16), same data; paratypes 1♂, 12♀♀ (OUMNH 319), same data [different tube to that containing holotype despite same number].

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's Peak, 16 December 2005–09 March 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, C1, 6311/C; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cabbage Tree Road, 17 December 2005–14 January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, on She Cabbage, 02 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2324/V; 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Sandy Bay, [on] Redwood, 24 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4486/C; 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's, Tree Fern litter, 24 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2135/V; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, [1 word illeg.], 15 October 1962, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Man & Horse cliffs, 1700 ft [= 518 m], 07 September 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 12 February 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129200), containing damaged female genitalia, Cason's Gate, 2100 ft [= 640 m], 12 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 2♂♂, 1 imm. (SHNT), Beale's, malaise trap, 17–20 January 2017, leg. D. J. Pryce, *Dysdera crocata* [misidentification on label]; 1♀ (SHNT), Rupert's Hill, in loop of Haul Road, malaise trap, 25 December 2013–04 January 2014, 354 m, *Dysdera crocata* [misidentification on label]; 1♂ (SHNT), Fisher's [Valley], malaise trap, 21–24 November 2022, leg. N. Stevens; 1♀ (SHNT), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 30 December 1994, leg. and colln P&MA, 036SH.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena; widespread and abundant in arid and moist habitats, including the cloud forest. Modern sites (encompassing both preserved material listed above plus specimens observed in situ by DS and LF) include Beale's, Burnt Rock, Cabbage Tree Road, Cuckhold's, Diana's Peak, Grapevine Gut, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, High Peak, Man and Horse Cliffs, Napoleon's Tomb, Plantation House, Millenium Forest, Mount Actaeon, Rosemary Plain, Rupert's Hill, and Sapper Way. Melliss (1875: 209) also recorded this species from Jamestown, based on a single specimen. A microscope slide with damaged female genitalia was discovered in RMCA (Fig. 2).

Clubiona hitchinsi Saaristo, 2002 (Fig. 3)

Clubiona hitchinsi Saaristo, 2002: 4, figs. 6–9 (♂♀).
Clubiona hitchinsi: Saaristo 2010: 54, fig. 5.1–4 (♂♀).
Clubiona hitchinsi: Dierkens & Ramage 2016: 140, figs. 7–9 (♂♀).
Clubiona hitchinsi: Sherwood, Marusik & Sharp 2023e: 834, figs. 1A–F, 2A–C, 3A–B, 4A–C, 5A–D (♂♀).

Type material examined: Paratypes 1♂, 1♀ (MZT AA 1.327), North Island, Seychelles, 30 August 2000, leg. J. Gerlach.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK), Jamestown, Saint Helena, 29 June 1955, leg. L.F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln [further material seen from Ascension Island not given here, see Sherwood, Marusik & Sharp 2023e].

Global distribution: Ascension Island, French Polynesia, Saint Helena (new record), and the Seychelles (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Jamestown, but this may be an artefact of under sampling.

Remarks: New to Saint Helena (Fig. 3), although its presence is unsurprising given the discovery of this species on Ascension (see Sherwood, Marusik & Sharp 2023e). The late Doug Clark, former arachnid curator at the British Museum of Natural History (now NHMUK), recognised this specimen was conspecific with the (then undescribed) material from Ascension Island in the 1960s.

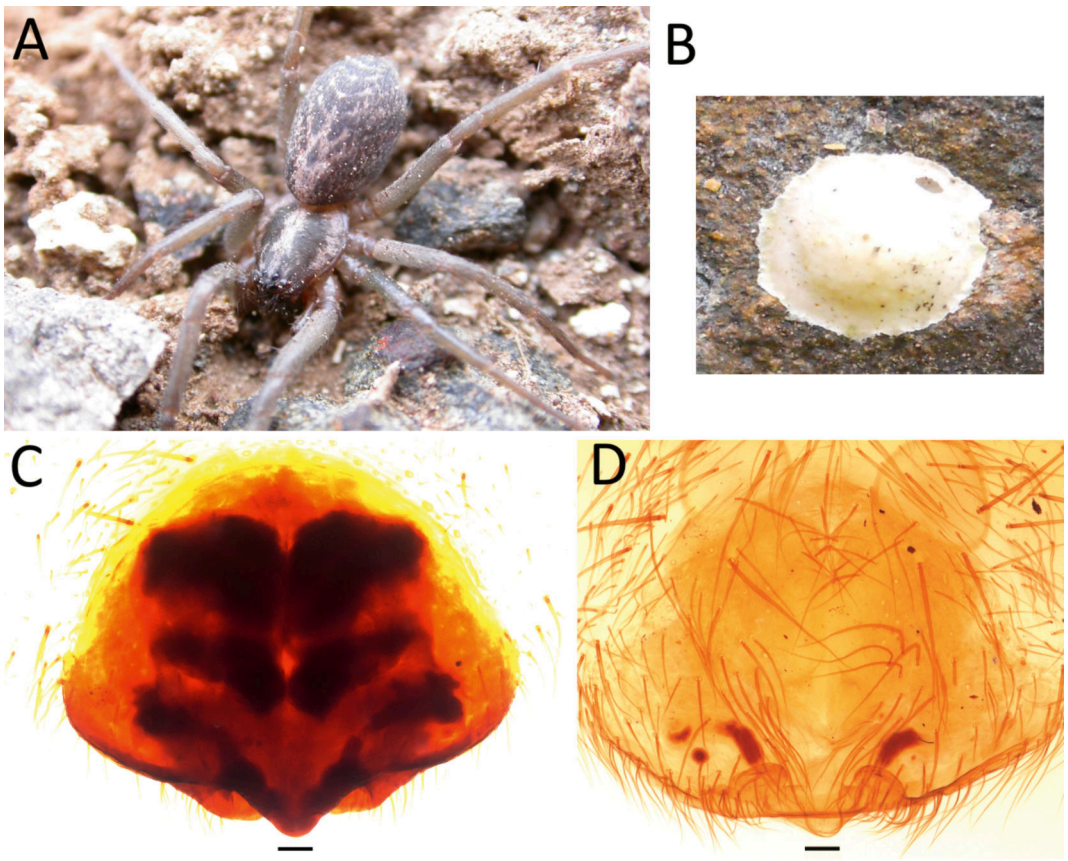


Fig. 4: *Xeropigo tridentiger* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870). **A** female *in vivo*; **B** egg sac in situ; **C** non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129426, slide preparation, epigyne, ventral view; **D** same, endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm (C–D). Photographs by AH (C–D) and LF (A–B).

Corinnidae Karsch, 1880

Xeropigo tridentiger (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) (Fig. 4)

Olios tridentiger O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 538–540, pl. 42, fig. 6 (♂♀).
Heteropoda (*Olios*) *tridentiger*: Melliss 1875: 215.
Xeropigo tridentiger: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1882: 424.
Corinna tridentigera: Simon 1898a: 196.
Xeropigo tridentiger: Benoit 1977i: 64–68, figs. 23, 24a–c, 25a–c (♂♀).
Xeropigo tridentiger: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 306, unnumbered fig.
Xeropigo tridentiger: Bonaldo 2000: 56, figs. 14, 39, 60, 68, 93–94, 158–167 (♂♀).
Xeropigo tridentiger: De Souza & Bonaldo 2007: 303, figs. 1–2, 7–10, 13–18, 22, 25–30 (♂♀).
Xeropigo tridentiger: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, 2 unnumbered figs., one of egg sac.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material examined: Syntype ♂ (OUMNH 270), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Horse Point [Plain], 02 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 042SH; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 17 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'makes flat cocoons common under rocks at 500ft [= 152 m] Prosperous Bay [Plain], cocoons preserved dry'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Lemon Bay [*sic*, = Lemon Valley], St Helena Id, 24 February 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Lemon Valley Bay, N.W. 1 spider under stone'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Jamestown, St Helena Id, 28 May 1959, leg. Col. Griffin, A. Loveridge colln, 'Col. Griffin's (jumping spider) Jamestown; St Helena Id, A. Loveridge leg. 27 November 1959 [*sic*]. Under stone with eggs; [label ripped most of date illeg.] 1959, Brown jumper, Cape [one word illeg.]'; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.12495), Pipe Path, 25 March 1995, leg. P&MA, 689/SH, J&FM colln, 23851; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13469), Prosperous Bay Plain, 01 April 1995, leg. P&MA, 855/SH, J&FM colln, 23852; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129426), containing female genitalia, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 900 ft [= 274 m], 02 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1♂ (ZMB 28229), St Helena, 27 August 1903 (date not on label, taken from Strand, 1909a), leg. German South Pole Expedition, E. Strand colln.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Americas, introduced to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread, preserved specimens have been examined from Horse Point Plain, Jamestown, Lemon Valley, and Prosperous Bay Plain. Visual records have been made by DS and LF at Blue Point, Cuckhold's, Horse Point Plain, Prosperous Bay Plain, Sapper Way, and Shark's Valley.

Remarks: Initially thought to be endemic to Saint Helena, but subsequently found to be a non-native species. This spider is a prominent predator in the habitats it inhabits and makes distinctive flat egg sacs (Fig. 4B).

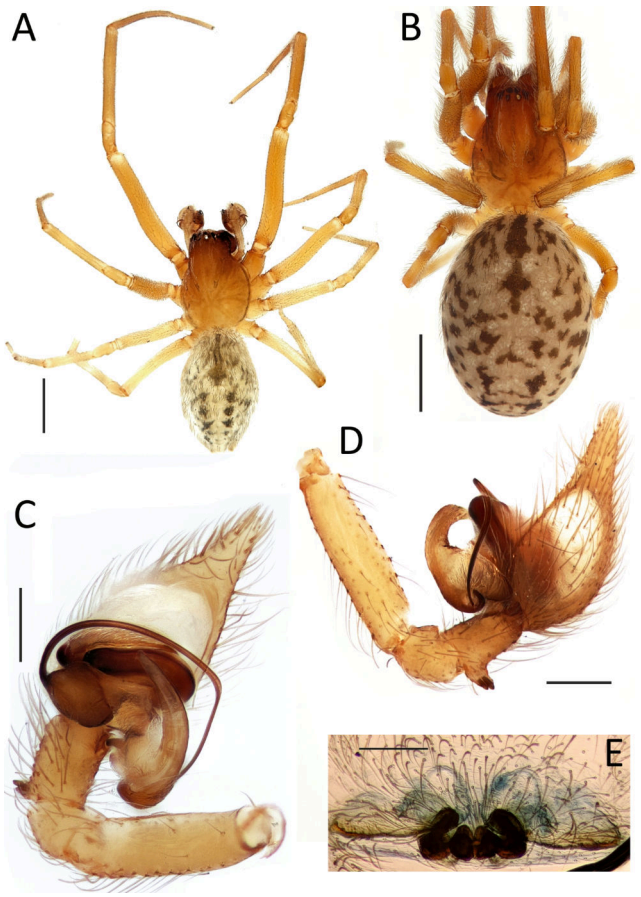


Fig. 5: *Helenactyna crucifera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type male and female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** male, dorsal habitus; **B** female, dorsal habitus; **C** male palp (expanded), ventral view; **D** same, retrolateral view, showing dorsal tibial apophysis; **E** vulva, dorsal view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C–E). Photographs by YMM.

Dictynidae O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871

Helenactyna Benoit, 1977

Amaurobius: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873 (in part)
Auximus: Simon 1892a (in part).
"*Emblyna*": Lehtinen 1967 (in part).
Helenactyna Benoit, 1977b: 22.
Archaeodictyna: Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021) (misidentification).

Type species: *Amaurobius crucifer* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873 (Benoit 1977b).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena.

Remarks: *Helenactyna* is endemic to St Helena Island and includes two species. Prior to this study, both species were known based on females. Benoit (1977b) provided drawings of both species including somatic characters and drawings of the endogyne, but overlooked transversal ridges (Tr) of epigyne, and weakly sclerotized copulatory ducts. The taxonomy of *Helenactyna* requires further, more detailed, study which will hopefully be undertaken in a future work. Here, we simply display and diagnose the species, and give a brief first description of the male of *H. crucifera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) to enable this species to be recognized in the meantime.

Species included: *Helenactyna crucifera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) and *H. vicina* Benoit, 1977.

Helenactyna crucifera (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) (Figs. 5–7)

Amaurobius crucifer O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 216–217, pl. 24, fig. 6 (♀).
Amaurobius crucifer: Melliss 1875: 210.
Auximus crucifer: Simon 1892a: 239.
"*Emblyna*" *crucifera*: Lehtinen 1967: 232, fig. 342 (♀).
Helenactyna crucifera: Benoit 1977b: 22, fig. 6a–c (♀).
Helenactyna crucifera: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 306.
Archaeodictyna condocta: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig. (misidentification).

Type material examined: Syntype ♀ (OUMNH 2297.18), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; syntype ♀ (OUMNH 2297.18), same data and museum number but kept in different tube.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Bryan's Rock, 08 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 414/V; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13507), Prosperous Bay Plain, October 2003, leg. P&MA, 1577/V, J&FM colln, 23893; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13508), Prosperous Bay Plain, October 2003, leg. P&MA, 1578/V, J&FM colln, 23894; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13516), Prosperous Bay Plain, PBP7 (Gill Waterfall), 01 October 2003, leg. P&MA, 316/V, J&FM colln, 23904; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129367), Rupert's Valley, Saint Helena, 100ft, 10 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129244), containing female genitalia and chelicerae, 'Nord de la Deadwood Plain et contrefort Sud du Flagstaff', 1900–2100 ft [= 579–640 m], 19 November 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 2♀♀ (SHNT), Sharks Valley, Saint Helena, on coastal rockface in webs, 20 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler; 1♂, 1 imm. ♂, 4♀♀ (SHNT), Sharks Valley, St Helena, on rockface, 05 November 2023, leg. L. Fowler

Diagnosis: *Helenactyna crucifera* can be tentatively diagnosed from *H. vicina* by larger body and epigyne size (both smaller in *H. vicina*) and by the sclerotized part of endogyne only slightly extending over the epigynal ridge (strongly extending in *H. vicina* see Figs. 8–9). The male of *H. vicina* is unknown and thus cannot be diagnosed, but we provide below the first description of the male of *H. crucifera*, to aid future workers.

Description of non-type male: Carapace light brown lacking pattern, cephalic part darker than rest of carapace. Legs I–II light brown, III–IV pale brown. Abdomen light coloured with distinct pattern, composed by heart mark anteriorly, and 4 pairs of dark spots (Fig. 5). Palp as in Fig. 5: femur long, ~3× longer than wide; patella as long as wide; tibia ~1.5× longer than wide, with proximal pair of ctenidia located on small outgrowth, retrolateral apophysis weakly developed; cymbium long, 2.25× longer than wide, with long tip ~⅓ cymbial length. Bulb typical for Dictyninae, with large conductor having long anterior and short

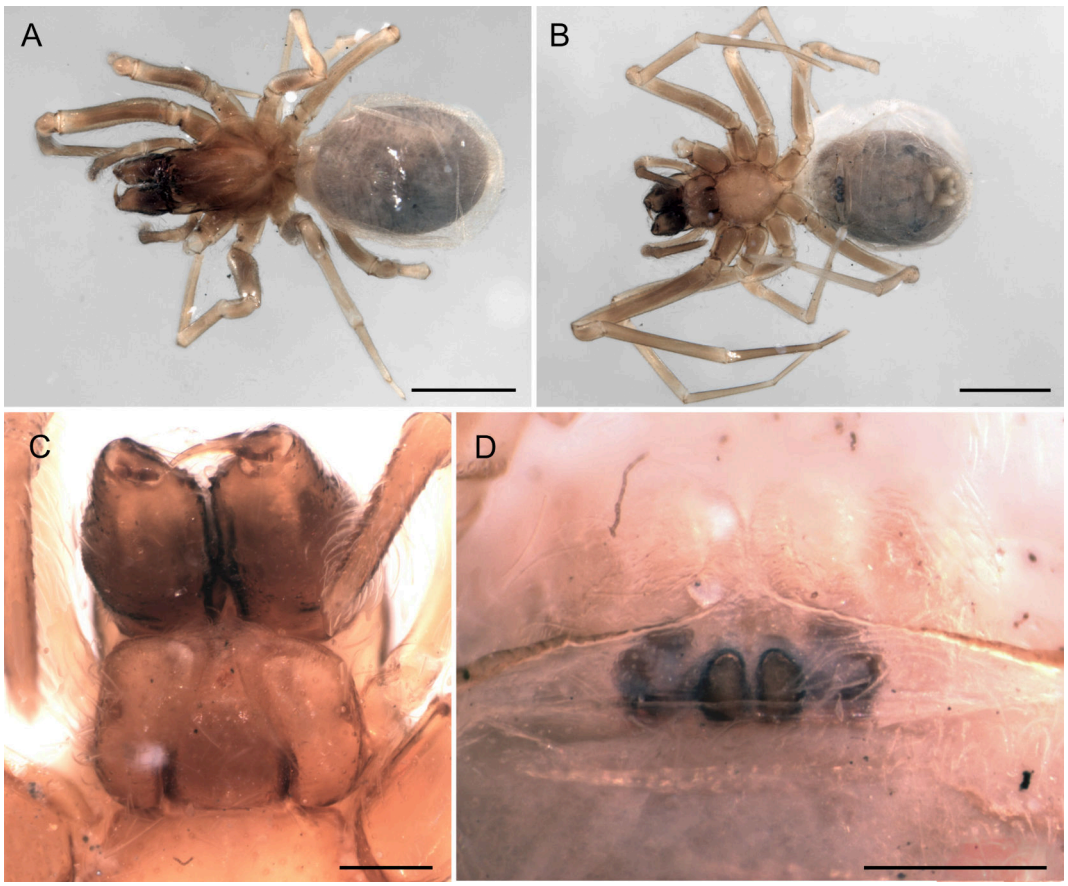


Fig. 6: *Helenactyna crucifera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129367. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** mouthparts, ventral view; **D** epigyne, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.5 mm (C–D). Photographs by DS.

posterior arms; embolus long, filamentous originating from *c.* 7 o'clock position, base of embolus relatively small about of tibia width.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Historical material is unlocalized, but Bryan's Rock (this site is part of the wider Prosperous Bay Plain area) and Shark's Valley are confirmed localities.

Remarks: The male is described for the first time herein, and we thus provide an emended diagnosis for *H. crucifera*. In an unpublished report, Mendel, Ashmole & Ashmole (2008) suggested this species and *H. vicina* were synonymous with *Archaeodictyna condocta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876), but this is erroneous. Nonetheless, their comments led to misidentifications in the literature by Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021). We provide photographs of the habitus and copulatory organs to aid identification by future workers (Figs. 5–6).

Lehtinen (1967) is listed as giving this species as *Auximus crucifer* by World Spider Catalog (2024), but he did not use this previously proposed combination explicitly and did not state a definitive genus to which it belong; he wrote "Becauce [*sic*] of the absence of males, the generic affiliation remains unclear, but it may belong to *Emblyna* or *Archaeodictyna*, or represent a genus of its own." (Lehtinen 1967: 232). In the plate showing this species, he referred to it as, verbatim, "*Emblyna*" *crucifera* (see Lehtinen 1976: fig. 342). Benoit (1977b) incorrectly referred to one of the females in OUMNH as the 'holotype' but there are at least three specimens associated with the original sample, only two of which were found during recent examination of the OUMNH collection (DS pers. obs.). We also present photographs of slide preparations made by Benoit (1977b) (Fig. 7).

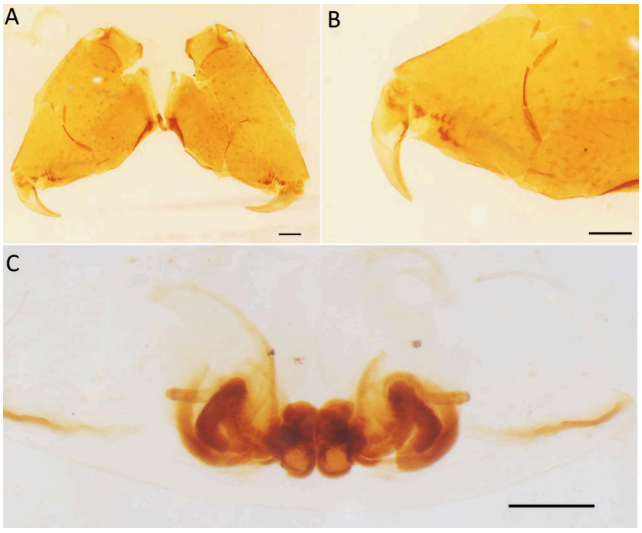


Fig. 7: *Helenactyna crucifera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129244. **A** chelicerae, dorsal view, slide preparation; **B** close-up of one chelicera, same; **C** endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

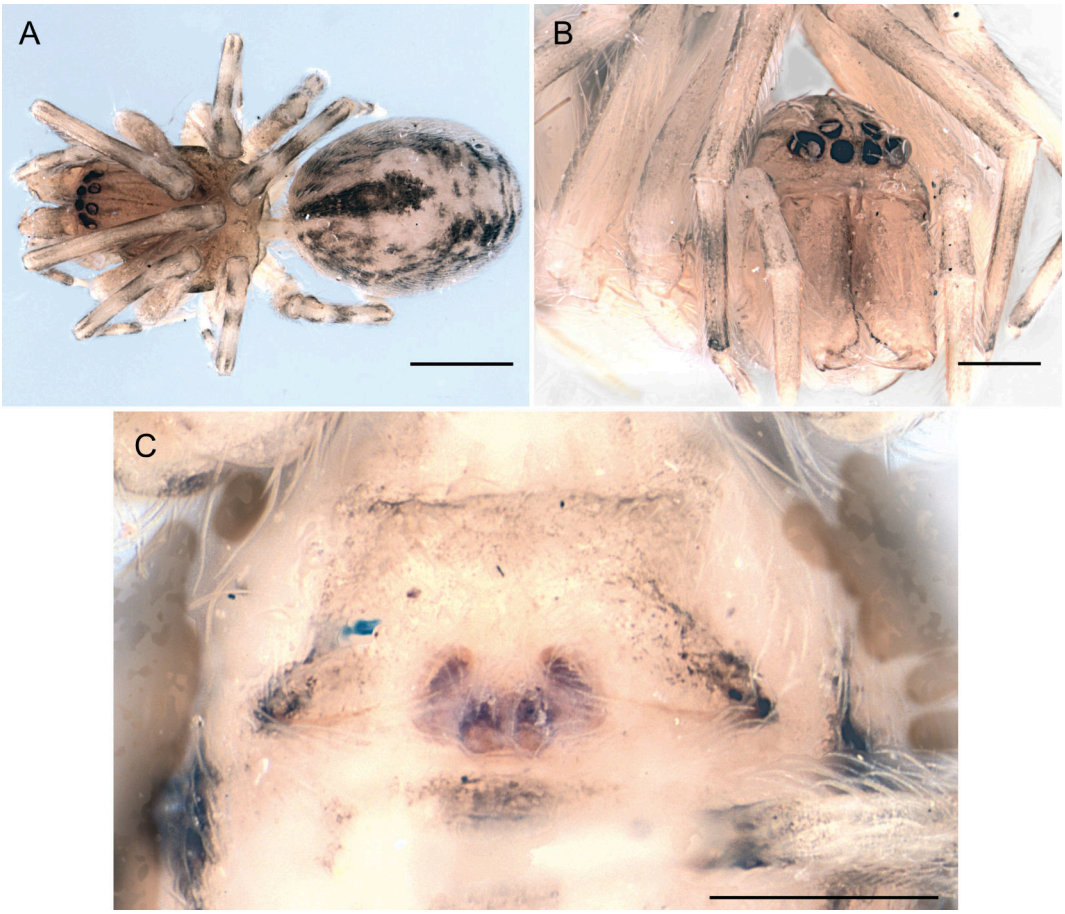


Fig. 8: *Helenactyna vicina* Benoit, 1977, holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.137640. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** carapace, frontal, slightly lateral view; **C** epigyne, ventral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C). Photographs by DS & AH.

***Helenactyna vicina* Benoit, 1977** (Figs. 8–9)

Helenactyna vicina Benoit, 1977b: 24, fig. 7a–b (♀).
Helenactyna vicina: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 306.
Archaeodictyna condocta: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig. (misidentification).

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.137640), Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 15°57′S 05°39′W, 04 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133345), containing female genitalia and chelicerae, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 1000–1100 ft [= 304–335 m], 05–06 May 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133428), containing female genitalia, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, sur Suaeda fruticosa, 13 March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129261), containing female genitalia, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 900 ft [= 274 m], 04 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; for other physical specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Benoit (1977b).

Diagnosis: See *H. crucifera*.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena, appears to be restricted to Prosperous Bay Plain, although further fieldwork is required to confirm this.

Remarks: This species (Fig. 8) has not been relocated at Prosperous Bay Plain, with more recently collected specimens confirming to *H. crucifera*. However, the different epigynal proportions and body size of the holotype suggests it is not synonymous with *H. crucifera*. Also, see above comments for *H. crucifera* regarding *A. condocta*. We present photographs of slide preparations by Benoit (1977b) (Fig. 9).

Dysderidae C. L. Koch, 1847

***Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1840**

Dysdera rubicunda: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 532.
Dysdera crocata: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 212 (stated *D. rubicunda*, *sensu* O. Pickard-Cambridge (1870), is this species).
Dysdera crocata: Melliss 1875: 207–208.
Dysdera crocata: Benoit 1977d: 46.
Dysdera crocata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 306, unnumbered fig.
Dysdera crocata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42–43, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Gill Waterfall, 01 October 2003–06 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 394/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prince Andrew School, 31

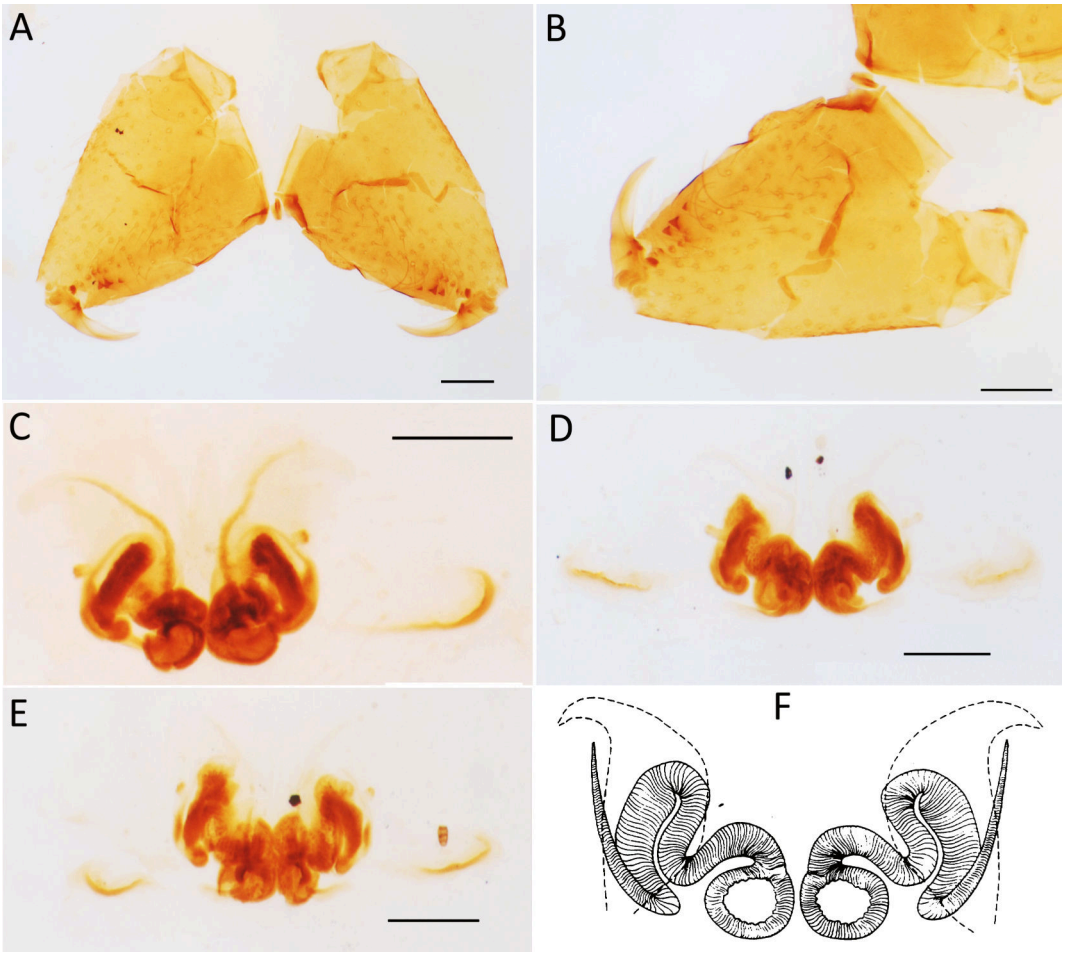


Fig. 9: *Helenactyna vicina* Benoit, 1977, paratype females, slide preparations BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133345 (A–C), BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133428 (D), and BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129261 (E). **A** chelicerae, dorsal view; **B** close-up of chelicera; **C** endogyne, dorsal view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view; **E** endogyne, dorsal view; **F** illustration of endogyne by Benoit (1977b). Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

December 1994–21 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 254SH; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Flagstaff Hill, 17 December 1994, leg. and colln P&MA, 002SH; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Wash House Gut, 10 January 1995–02 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 324SH; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 29 December 1994–20 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 235SH; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Joan Hill, En 035, 01 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 960SH; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Napoleon's Tomb, 24 January 1995–17 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 384SH; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, 21 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2720/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 05 March 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2767/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lower House Plain, 31 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2755/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's near Gun, from Tree Fern litter, 17 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2448/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cole's Rock Cave, 14 January 1995–09 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 370SH; 1 imm. (NHMUK), Deadwood Farm, St Helena Id, 13 March 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Deadwood Farm'; 1♂, 2 imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 14 October 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Man and Horse cliffs *c.* 1600 ft [= 487 m] (5 under stones)'; 3♂♂, 2♀♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 07 September 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'nest preserved; abd.[omen] missing'; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 1imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 13 December 1957, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Flagstaff at 2275 ft [= 693 m]'; 2♂♂, 5♀♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 08 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, '6 + 1 spiders'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 12 February 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Man & Horse cliffs, 1700 feet'; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK 1937.4.23.17–18), Kingshurst, St Helena, 1800 ft [=548 m], 11 February 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♀ (SHNT), Horse Point Plain, Saint Helena, under stone, collected by hand, 08 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to parts of the Americas, Oceania, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread over the whole island both in arid areas and the cloud forest. Encompassing examined preserved material and visual records made by DS and LF sites include (but are likely not limited to): Black Gate, Cole's Rock Cave, Cuckhold's, Deadwood Farm, Flagstaff Hill, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, Horse Point Plain, Joan Hill, Kingshurst, Lower House Plain, Man and Horse



Fig. 10: *Pritha condita* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133760, palp, prolateral view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Cliffs, Millenium Forest, Napoleon's Tomb, Peak Dale, Prince Andrew School, Prosperous Bay Plain, Sapper Way, Wash House Gut, and Varneys.

Remarks: A common non-native species on Saint Helena (DS and LF pers. obs.) found all over the island, probably a threat to the endemic *Tecution planum* in the cloud forest (Sherwood *et al.* 2023b), where it has been known to be abundant for hundreds of years (Melliss, 1875: 209).

Filistatidae Ausserer, 1867

Pritha condita (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) (Fig. 10)

Filistata condita O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 211–212, pl. 24, fig. 1 (imm.).
Filistata condita: Melliss 1875: 207–208.
Filistata condita: Simon 1883: 278, pl. 8, fig. 11 (♂, may not be conspecific with holotype).
Pritha condita: Lehtinen 1967: 260.
Pritha condita: Benoit 1977b: 29–30, fig. 10 (♂).
Pritha condita: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 306.
Pritha condita: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42.

Type material: Holotype (sex unknown) (OUMNH), St Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln, not examined.

Material examined: 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133760), containing palp of male specimen, Rupert's Valley, Saint Helena, 100 ft, 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

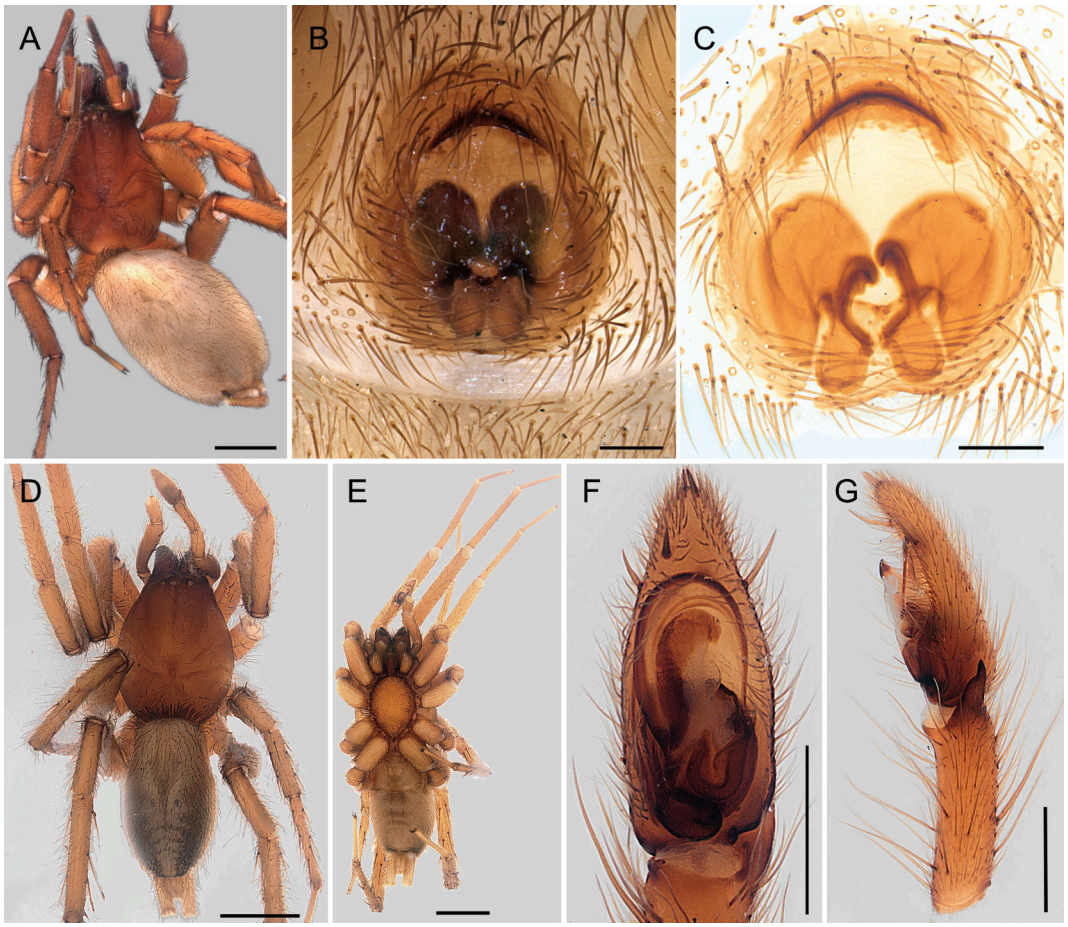


Fig. 11: *Benoitodes caheni* (Benoit, 1977), holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129407 A–C) and paratype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129491 (D–G). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, epigyne, ventral view; **C** endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation; **D** habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** palp, ventral view; **G** same, retrolateral view. Cy = cymbium, Em = embolus, Ma = median apophysis, RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis. Scale bars = 2 mm (A, D–E), 0.5 mm (F–G), 0.2 mm (B–C). Photographs by RJ & AH.

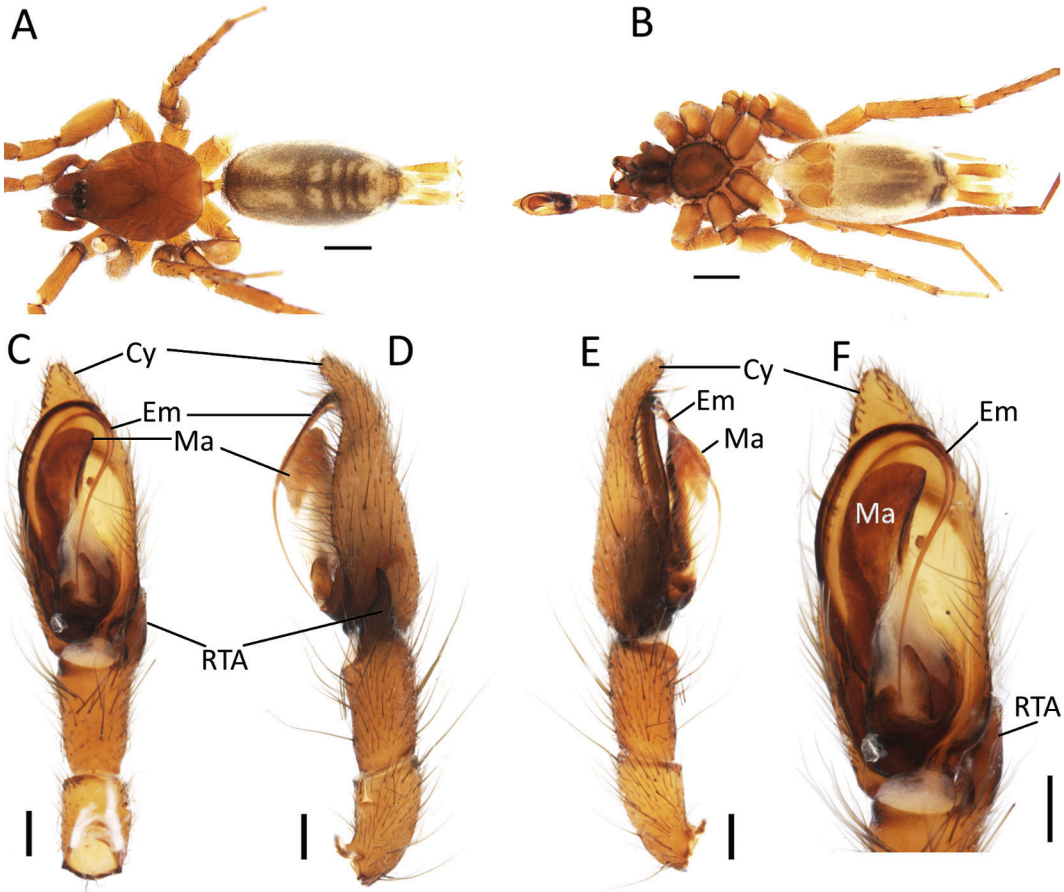


Fig. 12: *Benoitodes sanctaehelenae* (Benoit, 1977), non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** palp, ventral view; **D** same, retrolateral view; **E** same, prolateral view; **F** close-up of palp, ventral view. Cy = cymbium, Em = embolus, Ma = median apophysis, RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.1 mm (C–F). Photographs by DS.

Distribution: Described from an unspecified locality on Saint Helena. The supposed male of this species from the Azores described by Simon (1883) is probably of another species.

Remarks: Regrettably, the holotype is on loan to another research team and has not been returned by the current loanee of several years, which prevented us an opportunity to study it. Although it is a small specimen, it cannot be assumed the holotype is immature because adult females of this filistatid genus can be very small (I. Magalhães pers. comm. to DS). We have been able to examine a (slide-mounted) single palp of a specimen in RMCA collected from Rupert's Valley, illustrated by Benoit (1977b) (Fig. 10). Curiously, the specimen is not mentioned explicitly in the text, nor does Benoit (1977b) state the specific distribution of this species on Saint Helena. We tentatively maintain Benoit's record as that of *P. condita* but cannot rule out the possibility a second species of *Pritha* Lehtinen, 1967 was introduced to Saint Helena until such time as we can examine the holotype and new material (if still present) from the island.

Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892

Benoitodes Platnick, 1993

Actaeodes Benoit, 1977g: 57 (preoccupied in Crustacea by Dana, 1951).
Benoitodes Platnick, 1993: 642 (replacement name).

Type species: *Actaeodes caheni* Benoit, 1977 by original designation.

Diagnosis and description: *Benoitodes* can be distinguished from other gnaphosid genera by the massive median (tegular) apophysis, longer than cymbium width and longer than the retrolateral tibial apophysis. The male palp resembles those of clubionids, but the spinnerets and abdominal pattern conform to the Gnaphosidae under its present definition. See also Benoit (1977g).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena (see below).

Remarks: Murphy (2007) placed this genus in the so-called *Haplodrassus* formal group of genera. This grouping unites genera with similar habitus, but which have vastly different copulatory organs. Thus, the *Haplodrassus* group *sensu* Murphy (2007) may contain genera which belong in different groups (DS and YMM pers. obs.), but this hypothesis is outside the scope of the present work.

Species included: *B. caheni* (Benoit, 1977) and *B. sanctaehelenae* (Strand, 1909).

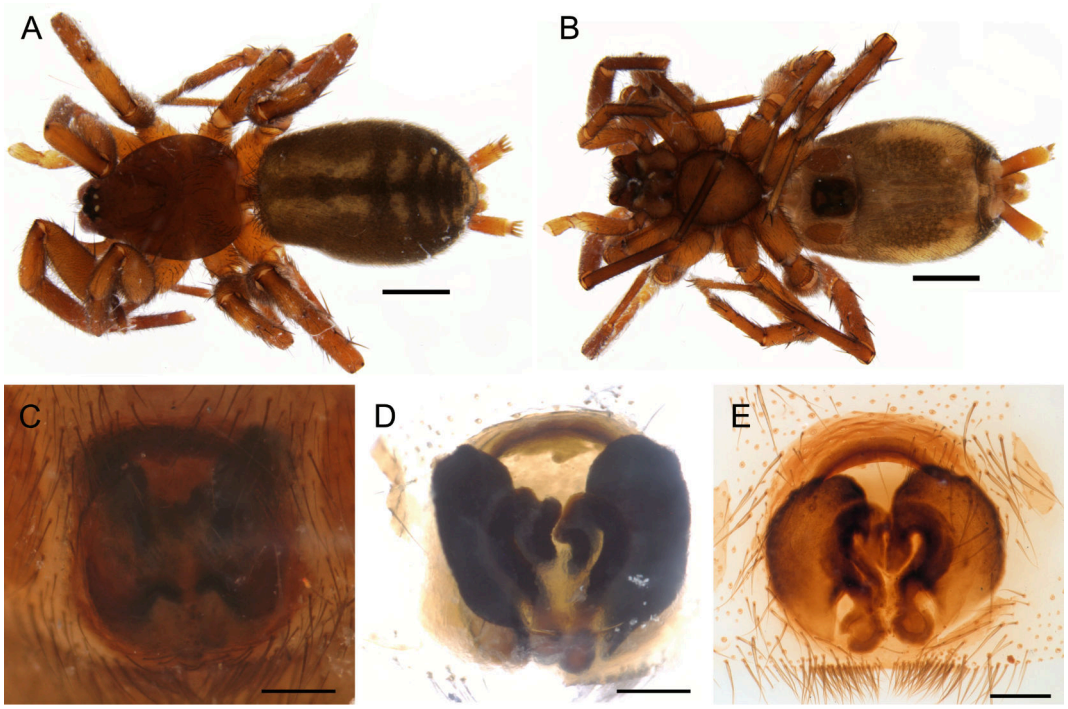


Fig. 13: *Benoitodes sanctaehelenae* (Benoit, 1977), non-type females. **A** habitus, dorsal view NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084; **B** same, ventral view, NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084; **C** epigyne, ventral view, NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084; **D** endogyne, dorsal view, NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084; **E** same, dorsal view, slide preparation BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129126. Cd = copulatory ducts, Fd = fertilization ducts, Re = receptacle. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C–D). Photographs by DS.

***Benoitodes caheni* (Benoit, 1977)** (Fig. 11)

Actaeodes caheni Benoit, 1977g: 57–60, figs. 20a–g, 21 (♂♀).
Benoitodes caheni: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 307.
Benoitodes caheni: Murphy 2007: 58, figs. 474–475 (♂♀).
Benoitodes caheni: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129407), Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 900ft [= 274 m], 25 November 1965; paratype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129491), Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 900 ft [= 274 m], 24 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129522), containing paratype female genitalia, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 800–900 ft [= 243–274 m], 26 November 1965, P. Basilewsky *et al.*; for other type specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Benoit (1977g).

Diagnosis: See *B. sanctaehelenae*.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from Prosperous Bay Plain, not seen again since its original description.

Remarks: We provide photographs of the habitus and copulatory organs to aid identification by future workers (Fig. 11). We also figure a slide preparation made by Benoit (Fig. 11C). Platnick (1993) provided a replacement name for *Actaeodes* Benoit, 1977 but did not mention the type species, *A. caheni*. Only *B. sanctaehelenae* is mentioned, as a new combination. However, despite not being mentioned, *A. caheni* remains the type species of *Benoitodes* Platnick, 1993.

***Benoitodes sanctaehelenae* (Strand, 1909)** (Figs. 12–13)

Drassodes sanctae-helenae Strand, 1909a: 551 (♀).
Actaeodes sanctaehelenae: Benoit 1977g: 60–62, fig. 22a–d (♂♀).
Benoitodes sanctaehelenae: Platnick 1993: 642.
Benoitodes sanctaehelenae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 307.
Benoitodes sanctaehelenae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (ZMB 35351), Saint Helena, 30 August 1903 [date taken from Strand, 1907, not found on label], leg. German South Pole Expedition.

Other material examined: 2♂♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cabbage Tree Road, 01 December 2005–31 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, ex. H6. 7/1, 4318/C; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), High Peak, 20 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2102/V; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's, [site] 02, on Weevil Trail, 04 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2339/V; 1 imm. ♂ (OUMNH 2264.A), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129126), containing female genitalia, 'tête de source de la' Fisher's Valley, Saint Helena, 2000–2100 ft [= 609–640 m], 10 November 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

Diagnosis: Males of *B. sanctaehelenae* can be distinguished from those of *B. caheni* by the median apophysis three times longer than wide (two times longer than wide in *B. caheni*). Females can be distinguished from those of *B. caheni* by the epigyne posteriorly J-shaped (posteriorly L-shaped in *B. caheni*), and by the copulatory ducts three times longer than wide (receptacles two times longer than wide in *B. caheni*).

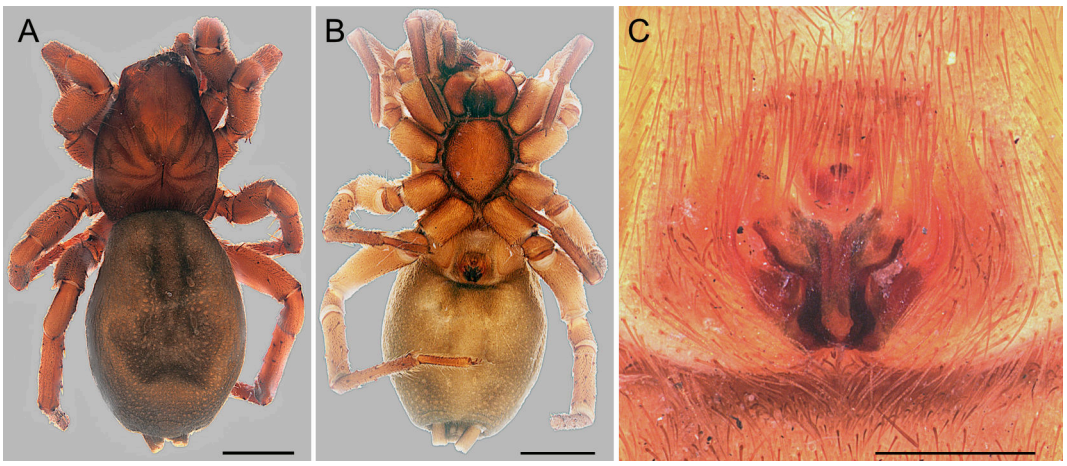


Fig. 14: *Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136020. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** epigyne, ventral view. Scale bars = 2 mm (A–B), 0.5 mm (C). Photographs by RJ & AH.

Description of male: Total length excluding chelicerae: 7.03. Carapace 2.95 long, 2.29 wide. Abdomen 4.08 long, 2.04 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: ALE 0.12, AME 0.17, PLE 0.11, PME 0.10, ALE–AME 0.08, AME–AME 0.09, PLE–PME 0.08, PME–PME 1.12. Legs I 10.02 (2.22 +1.59+2.65+2.18+1.38), II 7.32 (1.90+1.05+1.54+1.63+ 1.20), III 6.58 (1.91+0.80+1.29+1.53+1.05), IV 9.75 (2.73+ 0.89+2.24+2.53+1.36). Colouration: carapace, sternum and maxilla dark brown, legs and spinnerets light brown, abdomen overall brown with beige coloured lines and blotches dorsally, ventrally overall beige, with dark brown blotches medially, anterior-most with black markings just behind base of spinnerets (Fig. 12A–B).

Palp: Femur proximally incrassate, patella as long as tibia (excluding RTA); tibia 2× longer than wide, RTA slightly longer than width of tibia; cymbium almost 3× longer than wide, with short tip; tegulum small; median apophysis (Ma) very large, ~3.5× longer wide, ~½ cymbial length; embolus long, originates about at ~7 o'clock position and terminates in 6 o'clock position only in mesal half. Conductor absent. (Fig. 12C–F).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Modern records are from Cabbage Tree Road, Cuckhold's, and High Peak, possibly suggesting this species is restricted to the cloud forest, although more fieldwork is required to confirm this.

Remarks: Found in non-arid environments, in contrast to *B. caheni*. We provide the first description of the male. We also present photographs of the habitus and genitalia of the female to aid identification by future workers (Fig. 13A–D). Those leg measurements marked with an asterix were taken from the right-hand side of the specimen, since those segments were missing on the left-hand side. The '*Benoitodes* sp.' mentioned by Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021: 58–59, unnumbered fig.) is probably this species, but the specimen is lost. A microscope slide discovered in RMCA is also figured (Fig. 13E), it is evident that the drawings of Benoit (1977g) do not reflect the reality of the morphology of normal specimens.

***Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** (Fig. 14)

Pterochroa funerea: Benoit 1977g: 52–54, fig. 18a–f (♂♀, misidentification).
Pterochroa funerea: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 307 (in part).
Gnaphosa funerea: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58 (in part).

Material examined: 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA. Ara.136020), 'Nord de la Deadwood Plain et contrefort Sud du Flagstaff', 1500–2100 ft [= 457–640 m], 01 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977g) reported this species (as *P. funerea)* from the Deadwood Plain area, "Nord de la Deadwood Plain et contrefort Sud du Flagstaff" [= North of Deadwood Plain and the southern buttress of Flagstaff] (Benoit 1977g: 52).

Remarks: Benoit (1977g) purportedly redescribed the male of what was then *Gnaphosa funerea* Dalmas, 1921 (see below) and described the female, transferring this species to a new genus *Pterochroa* Benoit, 1977 (now a synonym of *Gnaphosa* Latreille, 1804 per World Spider Catalog 2024). However, he examined a non-type male of the European species *Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839) from OUMNH instead of the holotype male of *G. funerea* Dalmas, 1921 from Saint Helena (Grimm 1985; Thaler & Knoflach 2004; DS pers. obs.). Thus, his putative redescription of the male of *P. funerea* was totally erroneous. Furthermore, the female is conspecific with the misidentified male, i.e. is a female of *G. lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839) and also is not related to the holotype male of the species described as new from Saint Helena by O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873). This is confirmed based on our examination of this specimen (Fig. 14).

***Marinarozelotes lyonneti* (Audouin, 1826)** (Fig. 15)

Zelotes errans Benoit, 1977g: 55–57, fig. 19a–f (♀).
Trachyzelotes lyonneti: Platnick & Murphy 1984: 6, figs. 7–10 (♂♀, synonymy of *Z. errans*).
Zelotes errans: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 307 (unaware of publication of Platnick & Murphy 1984).

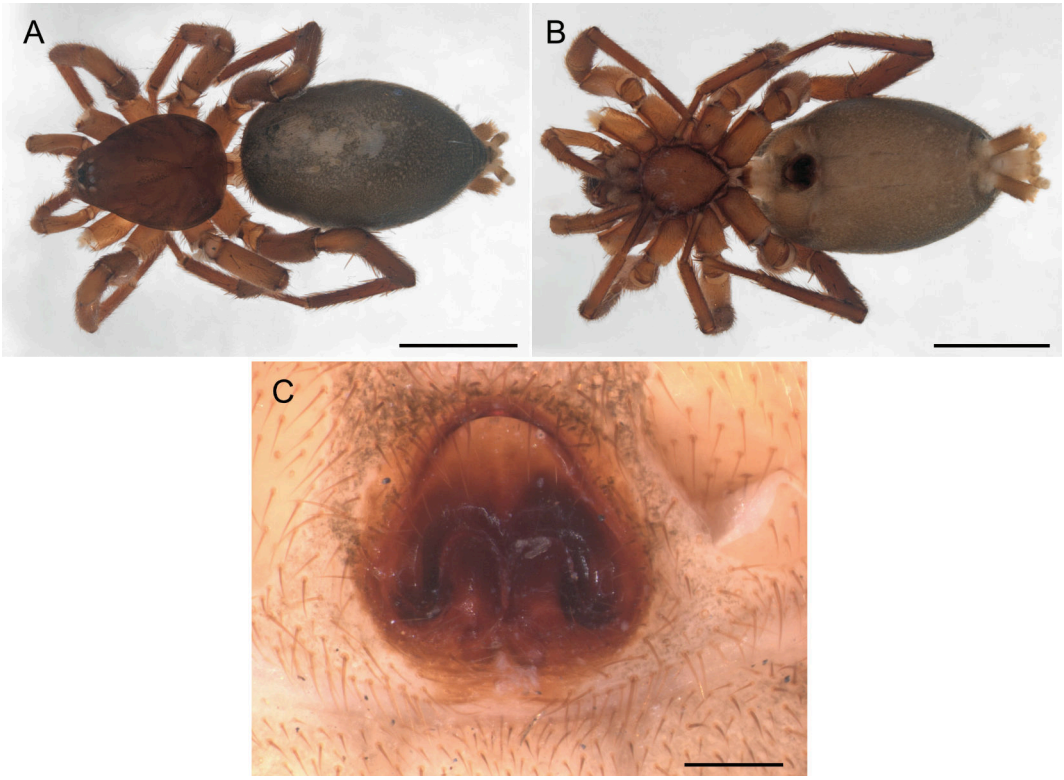


Fig. 15: *Marinarozelotes lyonneti* (Audouin, 1826), holotype female of *Zelotes errans* Benoit, 1977, RMCA_BE_ARA.Ara.129395 (A–C) and paratype female of *Z. errans*, RMCA_BE_ARA.Ara.129395 (D). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** epigyne, ventral view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 2 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C–D). Photographs by RJ & AH.

Trachyzelotes lyonneti: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58–59, unnumbered fig.

Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material examined: Holotype ♀, paratype ♀ (RMCA_BE_ARA.Ara.129395), Basse Fisher's Valley, 10 January 1996, collector not stated.

Global distribution: Indigenous to western Palearctic, introduced to the Americas, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Fisher's Valley but this is likely an artefact of under-recording.

Remarks: Examination of the holotype of *Z. errans* leaves no doubt this species is synonymous with *M. lyonneti* (Fig. 15A–C) as previously suggested. We discovered two microscope slides made from the paratype female, one with the genitalia (Fig. 15D), and one containing a dissected chelicera (not figured).

Urozelotes rusticus (L. Koch, 1872)

Zelotes rusticus: Benoit 1977g: 54–55.

Urozelotes rusticus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 307.

Urozelotes rusticus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58–59, unnumbered fig.

Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Distribution: Indigenous to Western Palearctic; introduced to mainland Africa, Ascension Island, Australia, the Americas, and Saint Helena (Sherwood *et al.* 2023f; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from records of preserved specimens from Sandy Bay, but fieldwork is needed to confirm if this species is found more widespread. LF has observed spiders in Burnt Rock, Fairyland and the Millenium Forest which are probably this species, but this must be confirmed through collection of voucher specimens.

Zelotes funereus (Dalmas, 1921) comb. nov.

Gnaphosa lugubris O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 212–213, pl. 24, fig. 2 (♂, preoccupied).

Gnaphosa lugubris: Melliss 1875: 208–209.

Gnaphosa funerea Dalmas 1921: 326 (replacement name).

Pterochroa funerea: Benoit 1977g: 52–54, fig. 18a–f (misidentification; ♂♀ are of *Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839), Benoit did not illustrate holotype of *G. funerea* Dalmas, 1921).

Zelotes lugubris: Grimm 1985: 206, fig. 251 (♂).

Pterochroa funerea: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 307.

Gnaphosa funerea: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ (OUMNH), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln, not examined [missing since 1980s].

Distribution: Known only from Saint Helena, without precise locality.

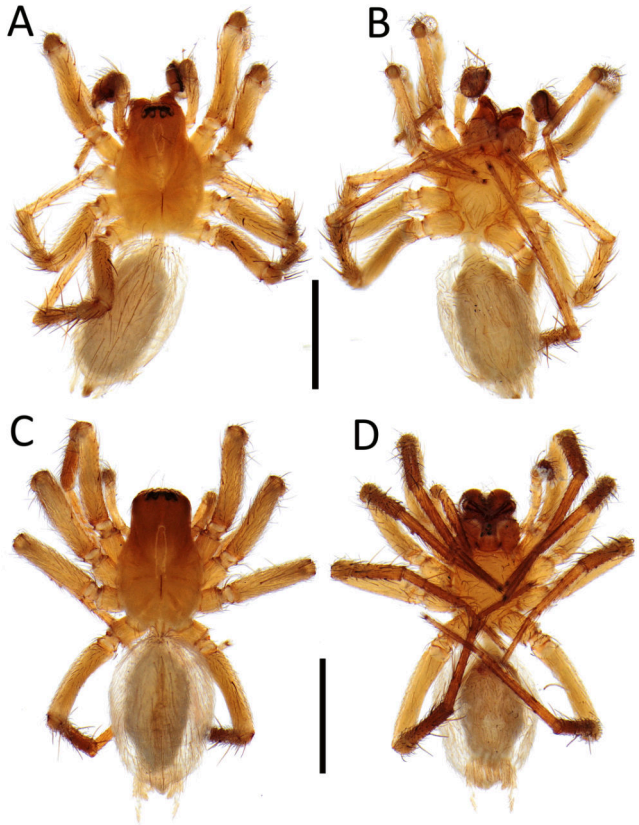


Fig. 16: *Hahnia laticeps* Simon, 1898, non-type male and female, MMUE G7572.13480. **A** male, dorsal habitus; **B** same, ventral habitus; **C** female, dorsal habitus; **D** same, ventral habitus. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by, and courtesy of, Dmitri Logunov.

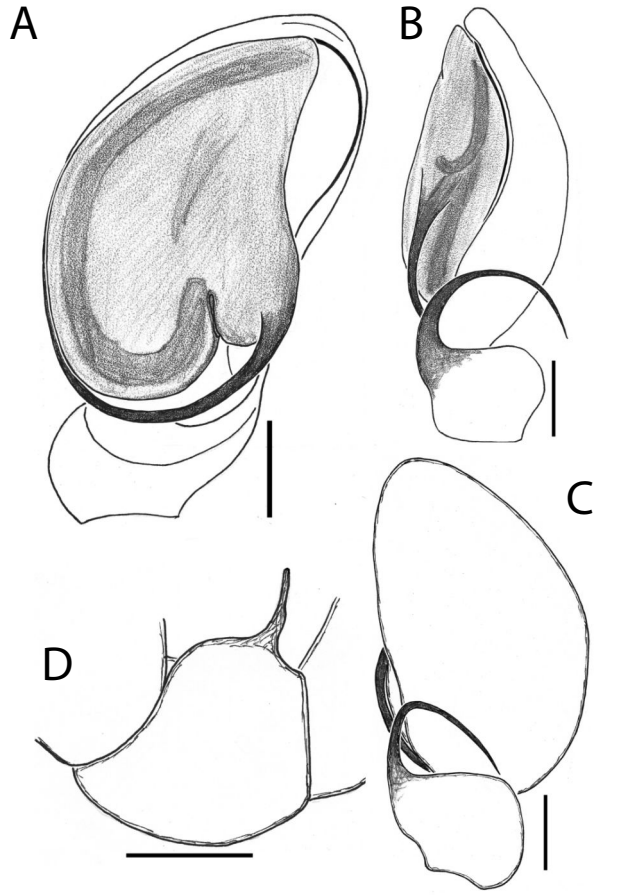


Fig. 17: *Hahnia laticeps* Simon, 1898, non-type male, MMUE G7572.13480, palp. **A** tibia and cymbium, ventral view; **B** same, retrolateral view; **C** same, retro-dorsal view; **D** close-up of patella, retrolateral view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Drawings by, and courtesy of, Dmitri Logunov.

Remarks: O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873) described a new species but inadvertently created a junior homonym, for which Dalmas (1921) proposed the replacement name *Gnaphosa funerea*. Benoit (1977g) purportedly redescribed the male and described the female; however, neither sex was conspecific with the holotype, as discussed above. Unfortunately, the holotype of *G. funerea* cannot presently be located in the collections of OUMNH, despite concerted searches in the collection by DS and James Hogan (Collections Manager, OUMNH). Previous written correspondence from the 2000s held in the curatorial archives of OUMNH indicates that the holotype was returned to the museum by Grimm but that it had been misplaced at some point after this. However, since the material was indicated as returned and has not been loaned again, we hesitate to declare it lost, in case it has just been misplaced somewhere other than the Gnaphosidae component of the O. Pickard-Cambridge collection which DS and Hogan searched. It would be desirable for new material to be collected to redescribe the male, although the drawing of Grimm (1985) is good and shows it is not in any way related to *G. lugubris* from Europe. Indeed, this drawing and the drawings of the palp by O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873) show that this species clearly belongs to *Zelotes*, and most likely belongs in the *puritanus* group. Therefore, we transfer this species and propose the new combination *Zelotes funereus* comb. nov. Future workers should seek to relocate the holotype and assess its relationship, particularly to the two species with closest morphology to it: *Zelotes chinguli* Fitzpatrick, 2007 and *Z. pallidipes* Tucker, 1923, both known from South Africa.

Hahniidae Bertkau, 1878

Hahnia laticeps Simon, 1898 (Figs. 16–18)

Hahnia laticeps Simon, 1898b: 11 (♀).
Muizenbergia tabulicola: Lehtinen 1967: 250.
Hahnia laticeps: Bosmans 1981: 208, figs. 4, 10 (♀).
Hahnia laticeps: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54.
Hahnia laticeps: Dippenaar-Schoeman *et al.* 2022: 8, 4 figs. (♀).

Material examined: 1♂, 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13480), Washhouse [= Wash House Gut], boot trap, 01 April 1995, leg. P&MA, 109SH, J&FM colln, 23868; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Napoleon's Tomb, 24 January 1995–17 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 384SH.

Diagnosis: Males of *H. laticeps* differ from other African hahniids by absence of a conductor (present in other African taxa, sometimes as a 'median apophysis' or 'tegular apophysis'). Females differ from other congeners in the region by the anteriorly concave epigyne (not so in other known

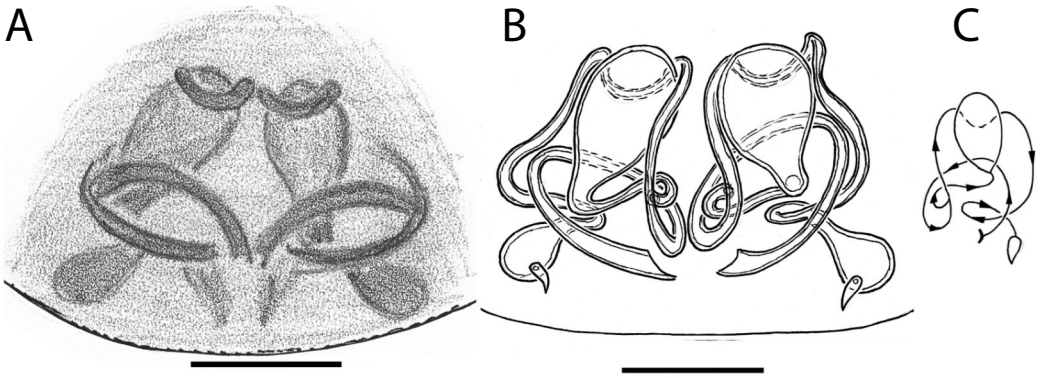


Fig. 18: *Hahnia laticeps* Simon, 1898, non-type female MMUE G7572.13480. **A** epigyne, ventral view; **B** endogyne, dorsal view; **C** course of copulatory ducts, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Drawings by, and courtesy of, Dmitri Logunov.

African hahniid females) and the course of the copulatory ducts.

Description of non-type male: Total length excluding chelicerae 2.68. Carapace 1.18 long, 0.80 wide. Abdomen 1.50 long, 0.85 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.04, ALE, 0.05, PME 0.06, PLE 0.06, AME–AME 0.03, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–PME 0.04, PME–PLE 0.02, ALE–PLE 0.04. Legs: I 3.61 (0.95+0.38+0.83+0.75+0.70), II 3.14 (0.80+0.38+0.70+0.68+0.58), III 3.12 (0.85+0.38+0.63+0.73+0.53), IV 4.09 (1.05+0.43+0.90+1.03+0.68). Colour (in alcohol) overall beige, cephalic area darker than rest of carapace, abdomen beige, partly translucent, presumably as a result of long-term immersion in spirit (Fig. 16). Palp 1.17 (0.40+0.16+0.15+0.46).

Palp: Patella with line of spines, bifurcated apophysis non-bifurcated; tibia wider than long, with non-serrated, roundly bent, apophysis (in retrolateral view) making a 180º turn; cymbium ~1.7× longer than wide; bulb also ~1.7× longer than wide; conductor absent; embolus originates and terminates at ~3.5 o'clock position (Fig. 17).

Description of non-type female: Total length excluding chelicerae 2.16. Carapace 1.23 long, 0.75 wide. Abdomen: 0.93 long, 1.50 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.03, ALE, 0.05, PME 0.05, PLE 0.05, AME–AME 0.03, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–PME 0.06, PME–PLE 0.03, ALE–PLE 0.02. Legs: I 3.18 (0.93+0.35+0.75+0.65+0.50), II 2.81 (0.85+0.35+0.63+0.50+0.48), III 2.82 (0.78+0.33+0.58+0.65+0.48), IV 3.71 (1.00+0.40+0.85+0.88+0.58). Colour (in alcohol) as in male.

Epigyne and endogyne: Epigynal plate 1.3× wider than long, copulatory ducts visible through integument forming a pair of oval figures in posterior half, and with concave loops anteriorly; copulatory openings located mesially in posterior third; primary receptacles >2× smaller (shorter) than secondary receptacles (Fig. 18).

Global distribution: South Africa, and Saint Helena.

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from preserved specimens from Napoleon's Tomb, and Wash House Gut. Further fieldwork required to ascertain if this species is widespread or localized.

Remarks: We describe the male for the first time and provide photographs of the female (Fig. 16C–D). Hahniidae is poorly known in sub-Saharan Africa, although a review of the present knowledge of South African species was presented by Ansie Dippenaar-Schoeman and colleagues recently (Dippenaar-Schoeman *et al.* 2022). The endogyne of the holotype of *Hahnia laticeps* from the Cape of Good Hope, as illustrated by Bosmans (1981), fits well with the specimens from Saint Helena.

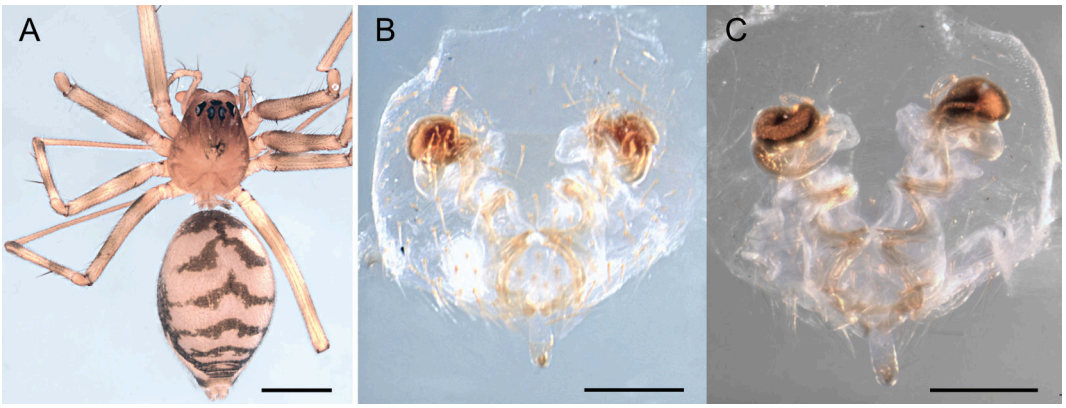


Fig. 19: *Bathyphantes gracilipes* van Helsdingen, 1977, holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133329. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** dissected epigyne, ventral view; **C** same, dorsal view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A), 0.2 mm (B–C). Photographs by DS & AH.

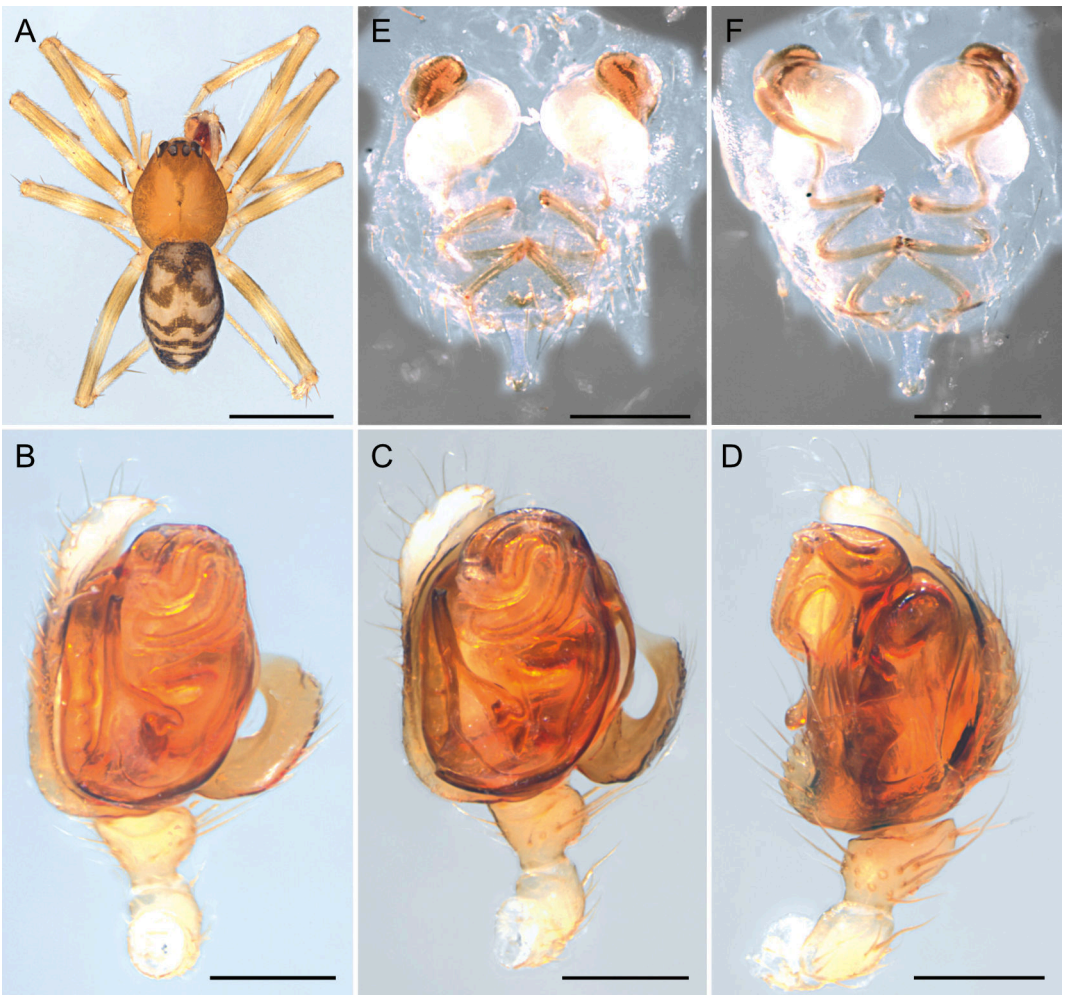


Fig. 20: *Bathyphantes helenae* van Helsdingen, 1977, holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129145 (A–D) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133443 (E–F). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** palp, ventro-prolateral view; **C** same, ventral view; **D** same, retrolateral view; **E** dissected epigyne, ventral view; **F** same, dorsal view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A), 0.1 mm (B–F). Photographs by DS & AH.

Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Agyneta prosectes (Locket, 1968)

Meioneta gracilipes: van Helsdingen 1977: 168–171, fig. 72a–d (♂♀, misidentification).
Agyneta prosectes: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Holdfast Tom, Prosperous Bay Plain, [on] Samphire, 25 November 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, *Agyneta affinis* det. J. Murphy, 2004.

Global distribution: Angola, Kenya, Nigeria, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Varneys (van Helsdingen 1977), and newly from Prosperous Bay Plain (this work).

Bathyphantes gracilipes van Helsdingen, 1977 (Fig. 19)

Bathyphantes gracilipes van Helsdingen, 1977: 179–181, fig. 75b-d (♀).
Bathyphantes gracilipes: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 308.
Bathyphantes gracilipes: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133329), High Peak, 2400–2600 ft [= 731–792 m], March 1967, no collector stated.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from the type locality, not seen again since its original description.

Remarks: Known only from the holotype (Fig. 19), which is distinct from *B. helenae*.

Bathyphantes helenae van Helsdingen, 1977 (Fig. 20)

Bathyphantes helenae van Helsdingen, 1977: 176–179, figs. 73g, 74a–g, 75a (♂♀).
Bathyphantes helenae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 308.
Bathyphantes helenae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129145), 'High Central Ridge', 2600–2700 ft [= 792–822 m], 17 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; paratypes 2♀♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133372), 'High Central Ridge', 2300–2600 ft [= 701–792 m], 22–31 Janu-

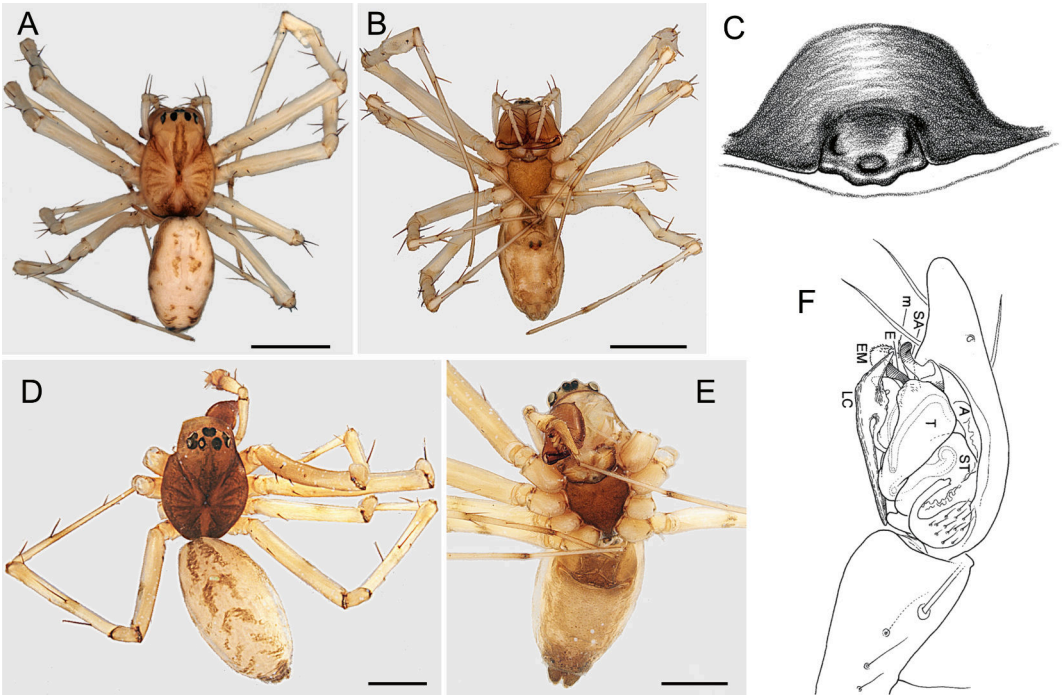


Fig. 21: *Napometa sanctaehelenae* Benoit, 1977, holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129143 (A–B), paratype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136386 (D–E) and drawings after Hormiga (1998) (C, F). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** epigyne drawing, ventral view; **D** chelicerae, ventral view; **E** habitus, dorsal view; **F** same, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C, E–F), 0.2 mm (D). Photographs by RJ & AH. Drawings by GH.

ary 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133443), Diana's Peak, Cuvette, 15°58′S 05°42′W, 09–15 February 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; for other type specimens originally designated (not examined here), see van Helsdingen (1977).

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), High Peak, December 2005–January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 5221; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 09 February 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 6309/C; 1♀ (SHNT), CABB 02, Cabbage Tree Woodlands, Diana's Peak, 15°58′30.4″S 5°41′55.2″W, malaise trap; 1♂ (SHNT), Cuckhold's, Site 14, pitfall, 10/2022.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena, with all known specimens hailing from the cloud forest inside the Peaks National Park.

Remarks: Known from both sexes (Fig. 20), the female is readily distinguishable from *B. gracilipes*.

Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834)

Diplostyla concolor: van Helsdingen 1977: 181.
Diplostyla concolor: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 5♂♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 17 December 2005–14 January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 5514; 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 17 December 2005–14 January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA, 5523; 6♂♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, pitfall trap, 01 March 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2700/V.

Global distribution: Holarctic, introduced to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Cuckhold's (new record in this work), and prior records from Fisher's Valley, Mulberry Gut, and Pleasant Valley (van Helsdingen 1977).

Erigone prominens Bösenberg & Strand, 1906

Erigone prominens: Holm 1977: 163–168, figs. 70a–f, 71 (♂♀).
Erigone prominens: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Indigenous to East Asia, introduced to Africa, Oceania, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Fisher's Valley, Lemon Tree Gut, Pleasant Valley, and Prosperous Bay Plain (Holm 1977).

Helsdingenia extensa (Locket, 1968)

Lepthyphantes extensus: van Helsdingen 1977: 171–174, figs. 72e-g, 73a–f (♂♀).
Helsdingenia extensa: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

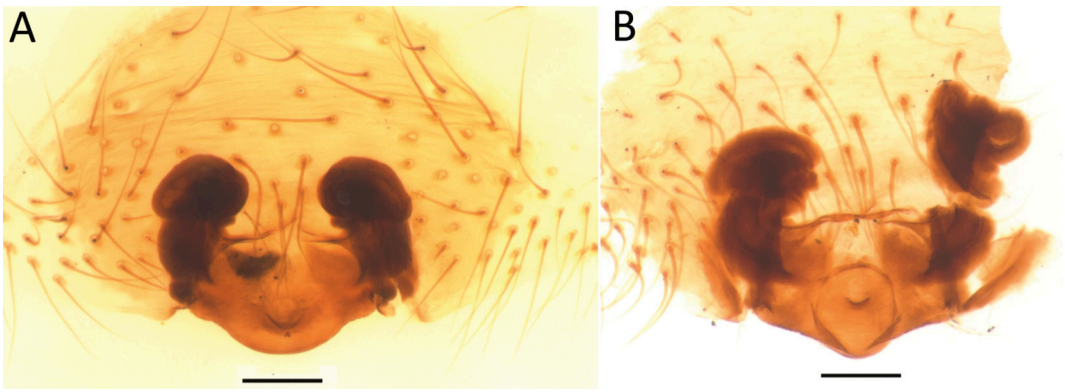


Fig. 22: *Napometa sanctaehelenae* Benoit, 1977 paratype females, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. **A** BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133388; **B** BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133435, damaged. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

Global distribution: Mainland Sub-Saharan Africa, Comoros, Madagascar, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Fisher's Valley, and High Peak (van Helsdingen 1977).

Lepthyphantes leprosus (Ohlert, 1865)

Linyphia leprosa: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 219.
Linyphia albimaculata O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 219–220 (imm. ♂), **syn. nov.**
Linyphia albomaculata: Melliss 1875: 212.
Linyphia leprosa: Melliss 1875: 212.
Lepthyphantes albomaculatus: Simon 1883: 311.
Lepthyphantes leprosus: van Helsdingen 1977: 171.
Lepthyphantes albimaculatus: van Helsdingen 1977: 173–174.
Lepthyphantes albimaculatus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 308.
Lepthyphantes leprosus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, unnumbered fig.
Lepthyphantes albimaculatus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material examined: Holotype imm. ♂ *Linyphia albomaculata* (OUMNH 737.4), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♀ (OUMNH 737.6), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to Palearctic, Chile, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Preserved specimens examined are unlocalized. Some specimens were reported from Deadwood Plain by van Helsdingen (1977). Fieldwork and collecting of voucher specimens are required to ascertain its distribution on-island accurately.

Remarks: Non-native species (known to be synanthropic in many other places around the globe), precise locality of collection are unknown and has not been found again in modern times. Van Helsdingen (1977) mentioned four specimens of *L. leprosus* in OUMNH, but the senior author found only a single specimen in the O. Pickard-Cambridge collection during her research visit to Oxford. The whereabouts of the three other specimens is, at present, unknown. As already noted by van Helsdingen (1977), the holotype of *L. albimaculatus* is an immature male. There are no diagnostic features which properly differentiate it from *L. leprosus*, which it resembles very closely in habitus, and we surmise that it is simply an immature male of this species. Therefore, we propose *L. albimaculatus* as a junior synonym of *L. leprosus*, syn. nov.

Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830)

Microlinyphia pusilla: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena reference only, for full synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Holarctic, and introduced to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Diana's Peak.

Remarks: *Microlinyphia pusilla* was recorded based on a single female from the cloud forest in the unpublished report by Mendel, Ashmole & Ashmole (2008). The specimen was identified by John Murphy. Unfortunately, this specimen was no longer present in the Ashmole collection when donated to NHMUK nor was found during a research visit to MMUE (DS pers. obs.), where the John and Frances Murphy collection resides, and should be considered lost. We consider it a reliable record until proven otherwise.

Napometa sanctaehelenae Benoit, 1977 (Figs. 21–22)

Napometa sanctaehelenae Benoit, 1977o: 185–187, fig. 76a–g (♂♀).
Napometa sanctaehelenae: Hormiga 1998: 126, figs. 1–13 (♂♀).
Napometa sanctaehelenae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 315.
Napometa sanctaehelenae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48, 3 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129143), St Helena Centre, 'High Central Ridge', 2600–2700 ft [= 792–823 m], leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*;

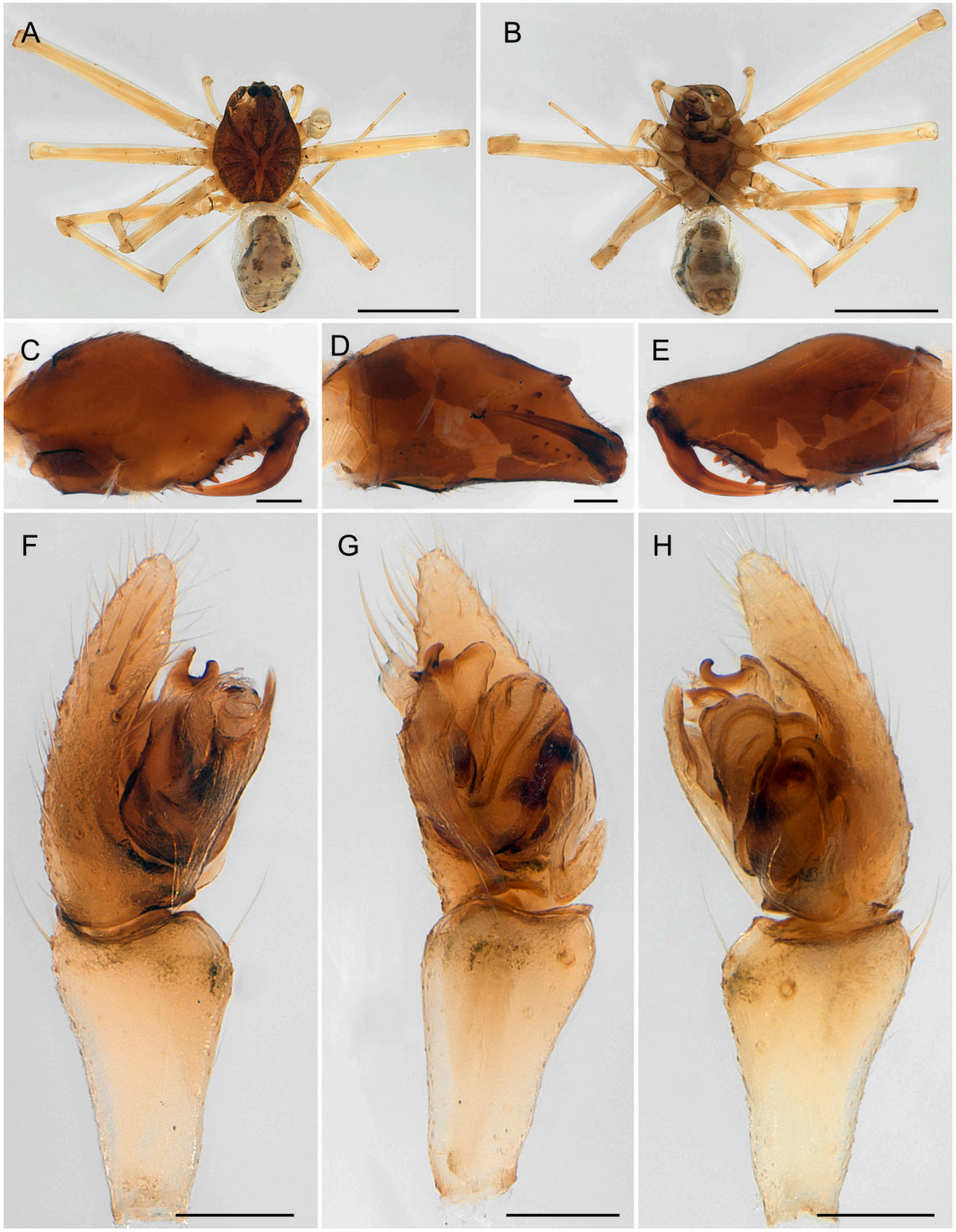


Fig. 23: *Napometa trifididens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133778. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** chelicerae, prolateral view; **D** same, ventral view; **E** same, retrolateral view; **F** palp, prolateral view; **G** same, ventral view; **H** same, retrolateral view. Scale bars = 2 mm (A–D), 0.2 mm (C–H). Photographs by RJ & AH.

paratypes: 1♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136386), same data as preceding, except no date, 'allotype' of Benoit (1977o); 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133435), Diana's Peak, 15°58′S 5°42′W, Cuvette, 09–15 February 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 3♀♀, 3 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133388), Cabbage Tree Road, 'High Central Ridge', 2500 ft [= 762 m], leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup [one epigyne missing from sample]; 1 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133315), Entre Luffkins et Peak Gut, 15°59′S 5°44′W, V.1967, 1800 ft [= 548 m], leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133352), Haute Fisher's Valley, 15°57′S 5°40′W, II.1967, 1600 ft [= 486 m], 'dans bois pourri', leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 8 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133307), same data as preceding; 6 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133331), High Peak, 15°58′S 5°42′W, March 1967, 2400–2600 ft [= 731–792 m], leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 imm. ♂, 5 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129324), Mount Actaeon, 'High Central Ridge', 2600–2700 ft leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1♀, 7 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129348), same data as preceding; 3 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129469), same data as preceding; 3 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129479), same data as preceding; 9 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133284), Cabbage Tree Road, 'High Central Ridge', 2500 ft [= 762 m], leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 2 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133411), High Peak, same data as preceding except additional note 'dans

bois mort sur la route'; 1 imm. ♂, 2 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133366), 'High Central Ridge', battage de Dicksonia, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133778), 'High Central Ridge', 2600–2700 ft [= 792–823 m], leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133388), containing female genitalia, Cabbage Tree Road, 'High Central Ridge', 2500 ft [= 762 m], 04/1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133435), containing female genitalia, Diana's Peak, Saint Helena, Cuvette, 09–15 February 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup. Further paratypes are mentioned by Benoit (1977o) but explicit collection numbers are not given. Note: we have examined further material in RMCA with numbers not matching the above which are likely paratypes but it is impossible to be sure, so they are omitted here.

Other material examined: 2♂♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, from malaise trap, 02/2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 5510; 1 imm. ♂, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, night collection, 09 February 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 6308/C; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), The Depot, off *Solanum* and other plants, 07 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6297/C; 1 imm. ♂, 2 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cabbage Tree Road, from sweeping, 02/2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 5512; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Actaeon, 17 December 2005–14 January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 5529.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known from Cabbage Tree Road, Cuckhold's, The Depot, and Mount Actaeon. Likely to be a cloud forest endemic and occurring in other parts of the Peaks National Park, although this must be confirmed through further fieldwork. Figures of both sexes are provided to aid in future identification (Fig. 21) and a slide preparation by Benoit (1977o) is also presented (Fig. 22).

Napometa trifididens (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) (Fig. 23)

Linyphia trifididens O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 220–222 (♂♀).
Linyphia trifididens: Melliss 1875: 212–213.
Enoplognatha trifididens: Simon 1894: 578.
Napometa trifididens: Benoit 1977o: 187–188, fig. 77a–c (♂♀).
Napometa trifididens: Hormiga 1998: 127, figs. 14–17 (♂).
Napometa trifididens: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 315.
Napometa trifididens: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48, unnumbered fig.

Type material examined: Syntypes 2♂♂, 1♀, 1 imm. (OUMNH 742), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133778), 'High Central Ridge', 2600–2700 ft [= 792–822 m], leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. The most recent material was collected from 'High Central Ridge' (e.g. Fig. 23) and has not been seen again since the 1960s.

Ostearius melanopygius (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880)

Ostearius melanopygius: van Helsdingen 1977: 181–182.
Ostearius melanopygius: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: It is not known where it is indigenous, but recorded from South America, Canada, Europe, the Canary Islands, parts of Africa, southeast Asia, New Zealand, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Preserved specimens have been collected from Fisher's Valley, Mulberry Gut, and Pleasant Valley (van Helsdingen 1977). LF made a visual record of this distinctive linyphiid at Sapper Way.

Remarks: The World Spider Catalog (2024) considers this species as indigenous to South America, but we have doubts about this. It is not really clear where this species is indigenous.

Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

The lycosid fauna of Saint Helena is constituted exclusively of species that are endemic to the island, and four endemic genera: *Antembolus* Sherwood *et al.* 2023c, known from males; *Dolocosa* Roewer, 1960, known from females; *Lynxosa* Roewer, 1960 gen. rest. and *Molearachne* Sherwood *et al.* 2023c, both known from the two sexes. The only species outside these genera is *Hogna cinica* Tongiorgi, 1977, a species described only from the female, also endemic to Saint Helena, but placed in *Hogna*, an unrevised and cosmopolitan genus. Comparison of the copulatory organs of *H. cinica* with those of *H. radiata* (the generotype) shows significant differences, so we believe that it does not belong to this genus, but we cannot place it in any of the genera currently described with confidence. The epigyne is similar to that of *Loculla* Simon, 1909b but without a male we cannot be sure it belongs in that genus, and thus retain it in *Hogna*.

Antembolus elysae (Tongiorgi, 1977)

Lycosa elysae Tongiorgi, 1977: 106–107, fig. 46a–d (♂).
Lycosa elysae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309.
Lycosa elysae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60–61, unnumbered fig. (misidentified in figure as '*L.* ?*ringens*').
Antembolus elysae: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 818, figs. 1–14 (♂).

Distribution: Endemic to Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c).

***Antembolus ringens* (Tongiorgi, 1977)**

Lycosa ringens Tongiorgi, 1977: 107–109, fig. 47a–c (♂).
Lycosa ringens: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309.
Lycosa ringens: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60.
Antembolus ringens: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 818, figs. 15–26 (♂).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, Fisher's Valley. Not seen since its original description.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c).

***Dolocosa dolosa* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)**

Lycosa dolosa O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 233–234 (♀).
Lycosa (*Trochosa*) *dolosa*: Melliss 1875: 216–217.
Leaena dolosa: Roewer 1955: 264.
Trochosa dolosa: Bonnet 1959: 7402.
Dolocosa dolosa: Roewer 1960: 935, fig. 519a–c (♀).
Arctosa dolosa: Lugetti & Tongiorgi 1965: 186.
Leaena dolosa: Guy 1966: 74–75.
Dolocosa dolosa: Tongiorgi 1977: 116: fig. 50a–e (♀).
Dolocosa dolosa: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309.
Dolocosa dolosa: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60–61, 2 unnumbered figs., one of burrow (also as 'Peaks Burrowing Spider').
Dolocosa dolosa: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 824, figs. 27–42 (♀).

Distribution: Endemic to the cloud forest of the Peaks National Park, predominately at Diana's Peak (DS and LF pers. obs.).

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, ecology etc., see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c).

***Dolocosa joshuai* Sherwood, Henrard, Logunov & Fowler, 2023**

Trochosippa sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60–61, 2 unnumbered figs., one of burrow (misidentification).
Dolocosa joshuai Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 824, figs. 44–52, 182–183 (♀).

Distribution: Endemic to Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c). It is worth noting that the specimen from 'Louren's Site 12' is certainly mislabelled with a wrong locality.

***Hogna cinica* (Tongiorgi, 1977)**

Isohogna cinica Tongiorgi, 1977: 121, fig. 52a–d (♀).
Isohogna cinica: Ashmole & Ashmole, 2000: 309.
Hogna cinica: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 830, figs. 73–84 (♀).

Distribution: Known only from Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, misidentified paratype etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023d). See also above.

***Lynxosa* Roewer, 1960 gen. rest.**

Lynxosa Roewer, 1960: 897.
Lynxosa: Tongiorgi 1977: 109–111.
Hogna: Wunderlich 1992: 258.

Type species: *Lycosa inexorabilis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870 by original designation (Roewer 1960).

Diagnosis: *Lynxosa* gen. rest. can be distinguished from *Hogna sensu stricto* (compared here based on the generotype *H. radiata*) by the dorsal curvature of the keel of the median process of the male palp (see Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: figs. 95, 102, 106, 147, 151, 162), and by the anterior thickening of the epigynal septum in females (Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: figs. 92–96) (*v*. absence of dorsal curvature in males and absence of anterior thickening in females of *Hogna s.s.* (Brady 2012: figs. 36–39)). A similar combination of characters occurs in the South American genus *Tropicosa* Paredes-Munguia, Brescovit & Teixeira, 2023 from which *Lynxosa* is distinguished by the absence of a dark stripe on the sternum (see Paredes *et al.* 2023). Another genus with which they share these characters is the Australian genus *Hoggicosa* Roewer, 1960, but can be distinguished by having the inner edge of the epigynum pockets together and by having fewer than 10 dorsal macrosetae on the tip of the cymbium of males (see Langlands & Framenau 2010).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena.

Remarks: When Roewer (1960) described the (restored herein) genus *Lynxosa*, he included three other species in the genus which we consider not to be congeneric: *L. agadira* Roewer, 1960 from Morocco, *L. hibernalis* (Strand, 1906) from Ethiopia, and *L. orotavensis* (Strand, 1915) from the Canary Islands. Of these species, *L. orotavensis* has since been placed in the genus *Alopecosa*; *Hogna agadira*, as it is currently combined, has an epigynum with a straight septum (Roewer 1960: fig. 502a) which excludes it from *Lynxosa*. The third species, presently combined as *Hogna hibernalis*, was described by Strand (1906) on the basis of material from Ethiopia; the current drawings and descriptions do not justify its inclusion in either *Lynxosa* or *Hogna*, for the moment we prefer not to make a taxonomic decision for this species, so retain it in *Hogna* until type or topotypic material can be examined by future workers.

Species included: *L. inexorabilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) comb. rest., *L. ligata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) comb. rest., *L. nefasta* (Tongiorgi, 1977) comb. nov., and *L. veseyensis* (Sherwood, Henrard, Logunov & Fowler, 2023) comb. nov.

***Lynxosa inexorabilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) comb. rest.**

Lycosa inexorabilis O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 541–542, pl. 42, fig. 9 (♀).
Lycosa inexorabilis: Melliss 1875: 217.
Lycosa inexorabilis: Simon 1883: 307, 309.
Lycosa inexorabilis: Simon 1898a: 343.
Lynxosa inexorabilis: Roewer 1955: 277.
Lycosa inexorabilis: Bonnet 1957: 2646.
Lynxosa inexorabilis: Roewer 1960: 899, fig. 499a–b (♀).
Schizocosa (*Lynxosa*) *inexorabilis*: Guy 1966: 88–89.
Lynxosa inexorabilis: Tongiorgi 1977: 111, fig. 48a–f (♂♀).
Lynxosa inexorabilis: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309.
Hogna inexorabilis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60.
Hogna inexorabilis: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 831, figs. 85–96 (♂♀).

Distribution: Known from Blue Hill, Mount Actaeon, Plantation House and Varneys.

Remarks: Not seen since the 1960s. For information on types, diagnosis, other material, etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c).

***Lynxosa ligata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) comb. rest.**

Lycosa ligata O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 540–541, pl. 42, fig. 8 (♂♀).
Lycosa ligata: Melliss 1875: 217.
Lycosa ligata: Simon 1883: 307, 309.
Lycosa ligata: Simon 1898a: 343.
Tarentula sanctae-helenae Strand 1909a: 588 (imm. ♀).
Vesubia ligata: Roewer 1955: 308.
Xerolycosa sanctae-helenae: Roewer 1955: 310.
Lycosa ligata: Bonnet 1957: 2650.
Vesubia ligata: Roewer 1960: 892, fig. 495a–c (♂♀).
Vesubia ligata: Guy 1966: 115.
Lynxosa ligata: Tongiorgi 1977: 113, fig. 49a–g (♂♀).
Lynxosa ligata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309, unnumbered fig.
Hogna ligata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 60–61, 3 unnumbered figs. (also as 'Large High Peak wolf spider', 'Small High Peak wolf spider').
Trochosa sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021 60–61, unnumbered fig. (also as 'High Peak cliff wolf spider') (misidentified).
Hogna ligata: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 834, figs. 97–119, 121–124 (♂♀).

Distribution: A widespread endemic. Sherwood *et al.* (2023c) recognised this species from Cabbage Tree Road, Cason's, Cuckhold's Point, Deep Valley Head, Diana's Peak, Grapevine Gut, High Peak, Luffkins, Mount Actaeon, Mount Vesey Waterfall (only the forest either side of the waterfall itself), Newfoundland, Peak Dale, Varneys, and Oak Bank.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c).

***Lynxosa nefasta* (Tongiorgi, 1977) comb. nov.**

Hogna nefasta Tongiorgi, 1977: 119, fig. 51a–d (♀).
Hogna nefasta: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309.
Hogna nefasta: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 58, 60–61, 4 unnumbered figs., one of burrow.
Hogna nefasta: Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 840, figs. 125–146, 179–180 (♀).

Distribution: Endemic to Horse Point Plain and Prosperous Bay Plain.

Remarks: We hereby transfer this species to *Lynxosa* based on the anterior thickening of the epigyne. For detailed information on types, diagnosis, other material etc., see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c).

***Lynxosa veseyensis* (Sherwood, Henrard, Logunov & Fowler, 2023) comb. nov.**

Trochosa sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60 (also as 'Waterfall wolf spider').
Hogna veseyensis Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 843, figs. 147–167, 170–171 (♂♀).

Distribution: Endemic to Mount Vesey Waterfall, which is situated in the cloud forest, in the Peaks National Park.

Remarks: We hereby transfer this species to *Lynxosa* based on the dorsal curvature of the embolus and the anterior thickening of the epigyne. For detailed information on types, diagnosis, other material, etc. see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c). This species is critically endangered and has one of the smallest known ranges of any invertebrate we know of.

***Molearachne sanctaehelenae* Sherwood, Henrard, Logunov & Fowler, 2023**

Hogna sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 3, 60, 3 unnumbered figs. (misidentification, also as 'Mole Spider').
Molearachne sanctaehelenae Sherwood *et al.* 2023c: 827, figs. 53–68 (♂♀).

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, other material, ecology etc., see Sherwood *et al.* (2023c). The possible population at Blue Point requires further studies to establish identity (DS and LF pers. obs.).

Mimetidae Simon, 1881

***Ero lizae* Sherwood, Henrard, Peters, Price, Hall, White, Grignet & Wilkins, 2024**

Ero aphana: Unzicker 1977: 128 (misidentification).
Ero aphana: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309 (misidentification).
Ero aphana: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46 (misidentification).
Mimetus sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46–47, unnumbered fig. (misidentification, stated as "possibly be the central African *M. fernandi*").
Ero lizae Sherwood *et al.* 2024: 79–89, figs. 1–9 (♂♀).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from the type locality in the cloud forest.

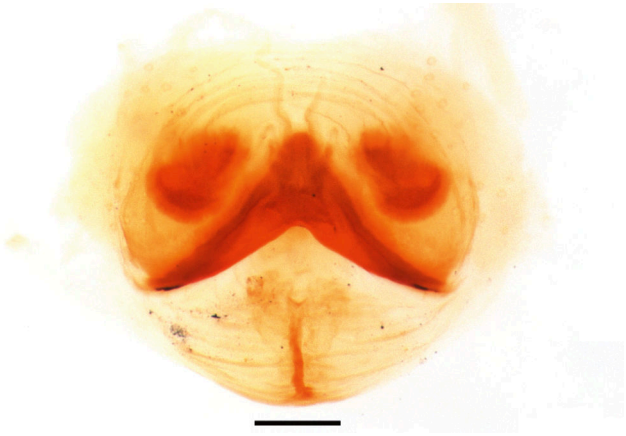


Fig. 24: *Oecobius cellariorum* (Dugès, 1836) non-type female BE_RM-CA_ARA.Ara.133471, epigyne, ventral view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, genomics, distribution and other information see Sherwood *et al.* (2024).

Ero natashae Sherwood, Henrard, Peters, Price, Hall, White, Grignet & Wilkins, 2024

Ero aphana: Unzicker 1977: 128 (misidentification).
Ero aphana: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 309 (misidentification).
Ero aphana: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46 (misidentification).
Ero natashae Sherwood *et al.* 2024: 89–94, figs. 10–13 (♂♀).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from the type locality in the cloud forest.

Remarks: For information on types, diagnosis, distribution and other information see Sherwood *et al.* (2024).

Mysmenidae Petrunkevitch, 1928

Mysmena isolata Forster, 1977

Mysmena isolata Forster, 1977: 129–131, fig. 54a–f (♂♀).
Mysmena isolata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 314.
Mysmena isolata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig.

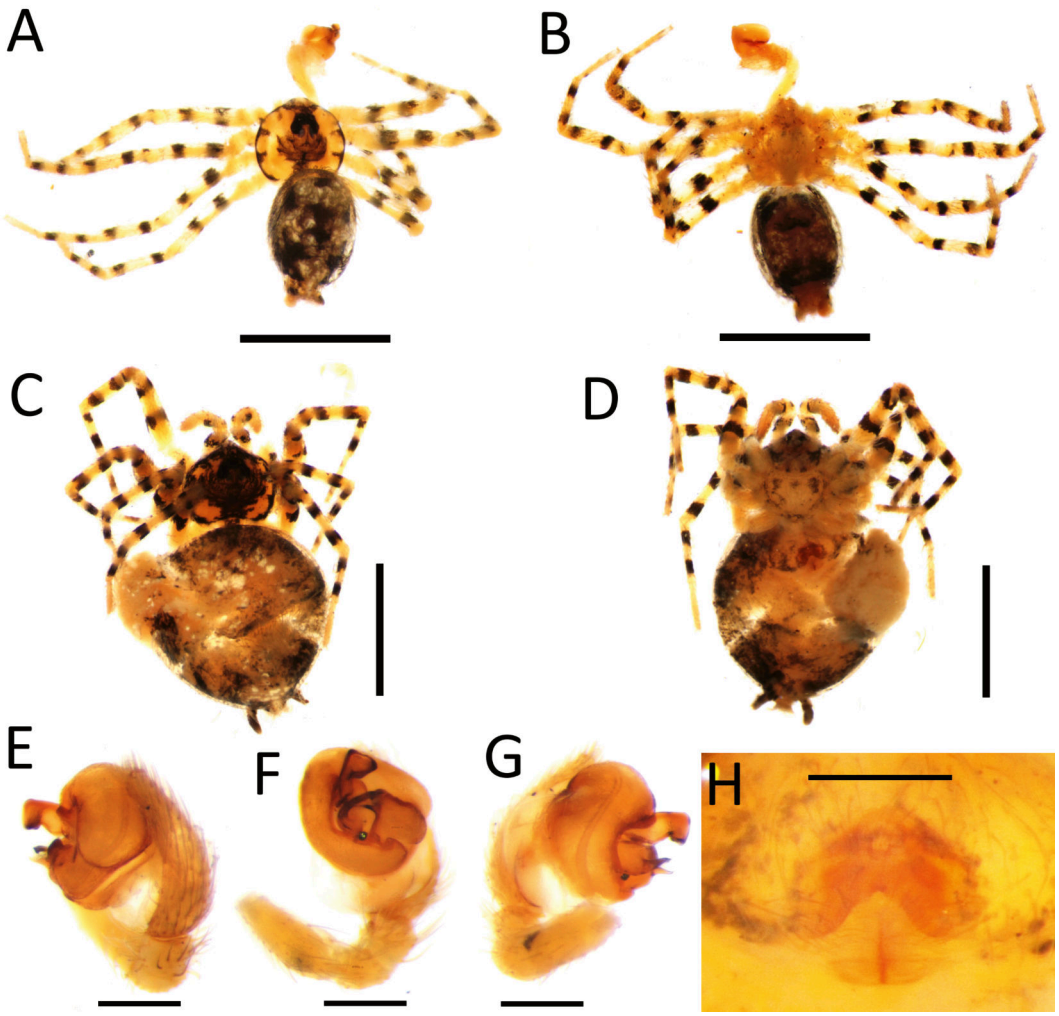


Fig. 25: *Oecobius marathaus* Tikader, 1962, non-type male and female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** female habitus, dorsal view; **D** same, ventral view; **E** male palp, retrolateral view; **F** same, ventral view; **G** same, prolateral view; **H** epigyne (undissected), ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–D), 0.2 mm (E–H). Photographs by DS.

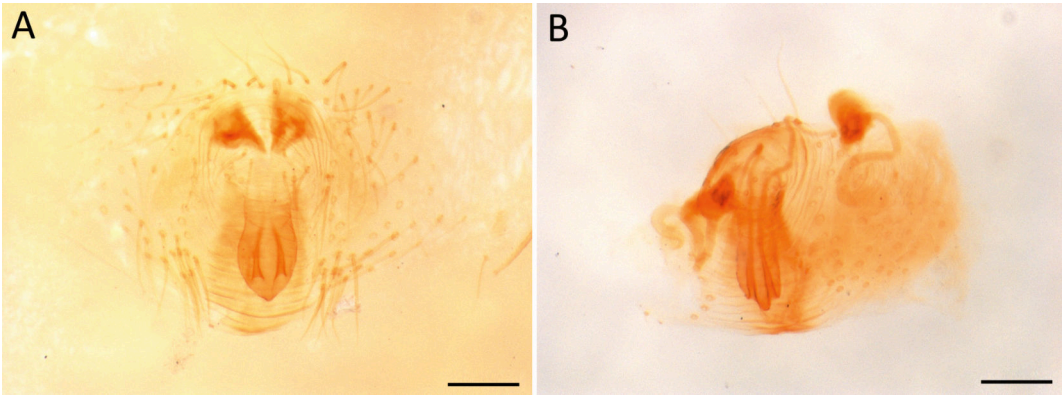


Fig. 26: *Oecobius navus* Lucas, 1846, non-type females BE_RMCA_ARA-Ara-129507, epigynes, slide preparations. **A** first female, dorsal view; **B** second female, lateral view. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

Type material: See Forster (1977), originally deposited in RMCA but not located in collections by DS, RJ or AH in 2022.

Other material examined: 2 imm. ♂♂, 1♀, 1 imm.[?] (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Actaeon, 01 March 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 6302/C, one specimen missing abdomen; 1♀ (NHMUK), Cuckhold's Point, Liza's Site 14 [=14D1], Tree Fern litter, vacuum sample, 26 October 2022, leg. R. S. Key and R. J. D. Key.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known from Cuckhold's Point and Mount Actaeon, likely a cloud forest endemic.

Nesticidae Simon, 1894

Howaia mogera (Yaginuma, 1972)

Nesticus helenensis Hubert, 1977: 153–156, fig. 67a–h (♂♀).
Howaia helenensis: Lehtinen & Saaristo 1980: 53.
Nesticus helenensis: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 311.
Nesticus helenensis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50.
Howaia mogera: Sherwood *et al.* 2023d 399, figs. 1–6 (♂♀, synonymy of *Nesticella helenensis*).
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material: That of *N. helenensis* Hubert, 1977 examined, see Sherwood *et al.* (2023d).

Material examined: 1♀ (SHNT), Heart Shaped Waterfall, 30 December 1994, leg. and colln P&MA, 036SH.

Global distribution: Indigenous to southeast Asia; introduced to Azerbaijan, Germany, Poland, UK, Italy Switzerland, Hungary, Finland, Hawaii, and Saint Helena (Sherwood *et al.* 2023a; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Fisher's Valley (type locality of *N. helenensis*), The Briars, Prosperous Bay Plain (Hubert 1977), and Heart Shaped Waterfall (new record).

Remarks: Non-native. Initially described as an endemic species by Hubert (1977), see Sherwood *et al.* (2023a).

Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862

Oecobius cellariorum (Dugès, 1836) (Fig. 24)

Oecobius cellariorum: Benoit 1977b: 27, fig. 8 (♀).
Oecobius cellariorum: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133471), containing female genitalia, Holdfast Tom, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 05 April 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to the Nearctic, China, Japan, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Great Stone Top, and Prosperous Bay Plain (Benoit 1977b).

Remarks: We discovered a slide preparation made by Pierre Benoit from Saint Helenian material, which is figured here (Fig. 24).

Oecobius marathaus Tikader, 1962 (Fig. 25)

Oecobius sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44.
Saint Helena reference only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Horse Point Plain, 08–12 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 687/V, Ex 467/V; 2♂♂, 3♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Prosperous Bay Hinterland, 30 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA 926/V; 3♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Horse Point Plain (Ashmole's Site 10), 08–12 September 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 467/V; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Southern Ridge, Earwig Gully (Ashmole's Site 4), 27 September 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 74/V.

Global distribution: Pantropical, known from Africa, Australia, Brazil, India, Japan, Laos, Saint Helena (new record), and Taiwan (World Spider Catalog 2024).

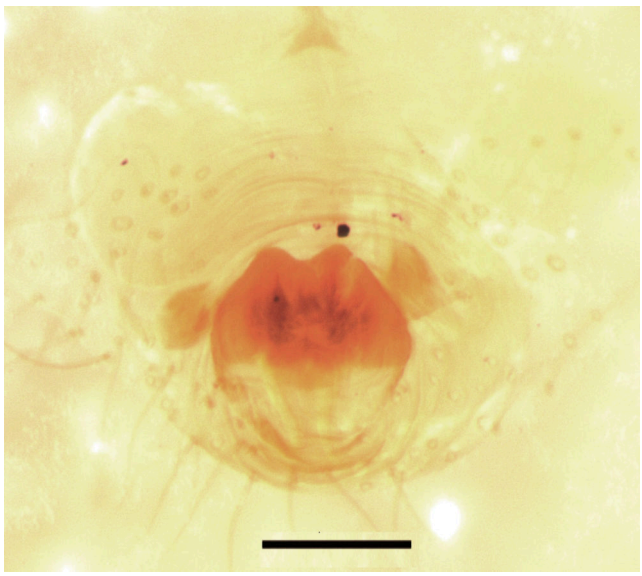


Fig. 27: *Oecobius similis* Kulczynski, 1909 non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129241, epigyne, ventral view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Horse Point Plain and Prosperous Bay Plain, but fieldwork is required to establish if it is found in other arid areas.

Remarks: New to Saint Helena, previously not able to be identified to species level by John Murphy (in litt.), who thought the Saint Helenian material might be a new species. However, the copulatory organs of both sexes are unmistakeable (Fig. 25).

***Oecobius navus* Blackwall, 1859** (Fig. 26)

Oecobius annulipes: Benoit 1977b: 26–27 (misidentification).
Oecobius navus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Egg Island, 28 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4319/C; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Central Plain East, 26 September 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 34/V; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13506), Strange Rock Plateau (SRP21), 13–17 November 2003, leg. P&MA, 1564/V, J&FM colln, 23892; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13520), PBP5 (Upper Bone Gully), 04 October 2003, leg. P&MA, 330/V, J&FM colln, 23909; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129507), containing two female genitalia, Sandy Bay, Saint Helena 'zone désertique le long de la mer', 11 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

Global distribution: Indigenous to Mediterranean; introduced to the Americas, East Asia, New Zealand, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Plantation House, Sandy Bay, and Teutonic Hall (Benoit 1977b), and newly recorded from Egg Island and Prosperous Bay Plain (this work).

Remarks: Examination of slide preparations of material (Fig. 26) from RMCA examined by Benoit (1977b) allows us to determine he misidentified this species as *O. annulipes* Lucas, 1846.

***Oecobius similis* Kulczyński, 1909** (Fig. 27)

Oecobius similis: Benoit 1977b: 28–29, fig. 9a–c.
Oecobius similis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Oil Drum Creeper, 21 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4314/C; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Horse Point Plain (Ashmole's Site 10), 08–12 September 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 467/V; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13484), Prosperous Bay Plain, 14.04/1995, leg. P&MA, 744SH, J&FM colln, 23872; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13506), Strange Rock Plateau (SRP21), 10/2003, leg. P&MA, 1564/V, J&FM colln 1564/V; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129241), containing female genitalia, Bryan's Rock, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 1000 ft [= 305 m], 04 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

Global distribution: Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Prosperous Bay Plain, and Sandy Bay but could occur in other arid areas. Further fieldwork is required to ascertain its extent of distribution.

Remarks: Examination of a microscope slide (Fig. 27) in RMCA confirms that Benoit's material was correctly identified.

Oonopidae Simon, 1890

***Heteroonops spinimanus* (Simon, 1892)**

Xeroonops spinipalpis Benoit, 1977a: 18–19 (nomen nudum, see Sherwood & Fowler, 2022: 17).
Xeroonops spinipalpis Benoit, 1977c: 33 (nomen nudum, see Sherwood & Fowler, 2022: 17).
Heteroonops spinimanus: Benoit 1977c: 33–35, fig. 12a–c (♀).
Heteroonops spinimanus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 311.
Heteroonops spinimanus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Indigenous to Caribbean, pantropical, introduced to Europe (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from specimens collected from Fisher's Valley (Benoit 1977c), although this species could occur in other arid areas, and further fieldwork is required. We were unable to locate any specimens from Saint Helena in RMCA (DS, AH and RJ pers. obs.) although one is listed in the database. It is likely

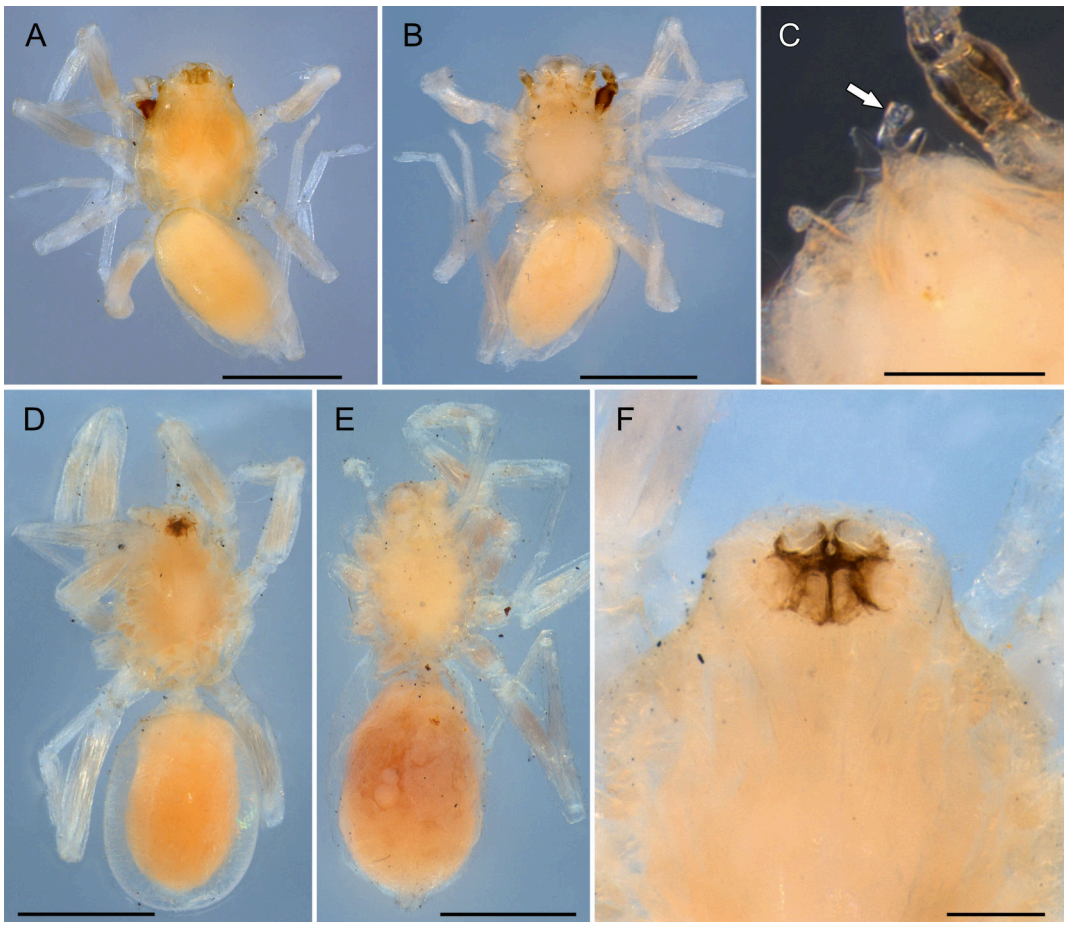


Fig. 28: *Ischnothyreus christyjoae* Sherwood, Henrard, Peters, Stevens & Fowler sp. nov., holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133355 (A–C) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133351 (D–F). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** detail of mouthparts, ventro-lateral view, arrow points to modified, bifid, basal process of fang; **D** habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F**. Close-up of eye region, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A–B, D–E), 0.1 mm (C, F). Photographs by AH.

misplaced rather than lost. This species is apparently sympatric with *I. christyjoae* sp. nov., described below.

Ischnothyreus christyjoae **Sherwood, Henrard, Peters, Stevens & Fowler sp. nov.** (Figs. 28–29)

Ischnothyreus peltifer: Benoit 1977c: 41–42, fig. 15a–c (♂, misidentification).

Ischnothyreus peltifer: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 311 (misidentification).

Ischnothyreus velox: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42 (misidentification).

Type material: Holotype ♂, paratypes 5 ♀♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133351), Haute Fisher's Valley, Saint Helena, 15°57′S 5°40′W, 1600 ft, 'dans bois pourri', leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; paratype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129418), same locality but 1700 ft, 11 November 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; paratype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129435), same data except 13 November 1965; paratype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129436), same data but 19 December 1965; paratype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133323), Entre Luffkins et Peak Gut, Saint Helena, 15°59′S 5°44′W, 1800 ft, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; paratypes 2♀♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133355), northern Rupert's Valley, Saint Helena, 50 ft, 07 March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

Diagnosis: *Ischnothyreus christyjoae* sp. nov. most closely resembles *I. barratus* Edwards & Harvey, 2014 (Australia), *I. peltifer* Simon, 1892 (cosmopolitan), *I. tragicus* Edwards & Harvey, 2014 (Australia), and *I. velox* Jackson, 1908 (cosmopolitan) in general morphology of the male palp and female genitalia. Males of *I. christyjoae* sp. nov. can be distinguished from those of *I. barratus* by the thinner embolus with thin subapical ridge (embolus wider and with well developed subapical ridge in I. *barratus*), those of *I. peltifer* (Simon, 1892) by the bifid basal protuberance on the cheliceral fang (simple in *I. peltifer*), those of *I. tragicus* Edward & Harvey, 2014 by the narrower apical half of the embolus (wider in *I. tragicus*), and those of *I. velox* by the pronounced curvature of the embolus (almost no curvature of the embolus in *I. velox*) and by the curved and sharply pointed terminal extension (not curved and sharply pointed in *I. velox*). Females of *I. christyjoae* sp. nov. can be distinguished from those of *I. barratus* by the non-compacted anterior course of the copulatory duct (compacted anteriorly in *I. barratus*), those of *I. peltifer* by the copulatory duct more compacted and developed in posterior half (more compacted and developed in anterior half in *I. peltifer*), those of *I. tragicus* by the epigyne about as wide

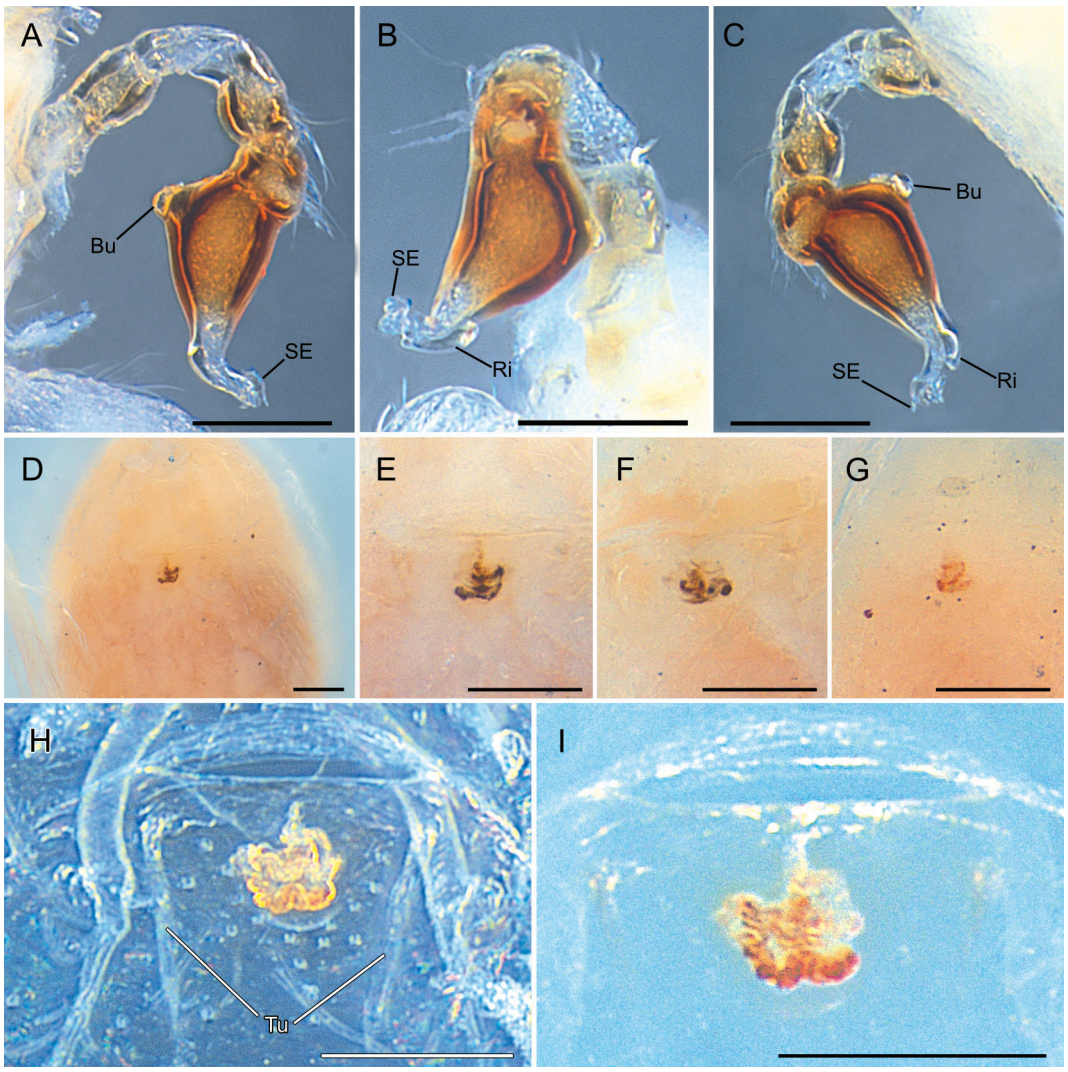


Fig. 29: *Ischnothyreus christyjoae* Sherwood, Henrard, Peters, Stevens & Fowler sp. nov., holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133351 (A–C) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133355 (D–I). **A** palp, prolateral view; **B** same, frontal view; **C** same, retrolateral view; **D** abdomen, ventral view; **E–G** epigastric area, ventral view; **H** endogyne, dorsal view, dark background. **I** same, light background. Bh = button-like hump, Ri = retro-ventral ridge, SE = sharp extension of embolus, Tu = tube-shaped structure. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

as long (more than twice as long as wide in *I. tragicus*), and those of *I. velox* by the greater number of curves of the copulatory duct (comparatively fewer in *I. velox*).

Etymology: The species epithet is a matronym in honour of Christy Jo Scipio-O'Dean (formerly Saint Helena National Trust) an invertebrate conservationist who has dedicated several years to tackling invasive invertebrate species on Saint Helena.

Description of holotype male (Figs 27A–C, 28A–C): Total length 1.30. Carapace length 0.65; width 0.54, yellowish orange, with two darker oval patches medo-laterally, pars cephalica smooth, doomed in lateral view, ovoid in dorsal view, anteriorly narrowed to 0.57× its maximum width or less, with rounded posterolateral corners, posterior margin not bulging below posterior rim, anterolateral corners unmodified, posterolateral surface without spikes, thorax without depressions, fovea absent, lateral margin straight, smooth, without denticles. Clypeus margin unmodified, straight in front view, vertical in lateral view. Eyes six, well developed, clumped, ALE largest, ALE and PLE circular, PME oval; posterior eye row procurved from both above and front; ALE separated by less than their radius, ALE–PLE touching, PME touching throughout most of their length, PLE–PME touching. Sternum longer than wide, pale yellow, posterior margin not extending posteriorly of coxae IV, distance between coxae approximately equal. Mouthparts: Chelicerae, endites and labium pale yellow. Chelicerae straight, anterior face unmodified; fangs basally with bifid projections, with lower branch digit-like and upper branch spatulate (Fig. 28A), shape normal, curved, with tip tapered. Labium wide, rectangular, fused to sternum, same as sternum in sclerotization. Endites tapered distally, lacking, same as sternum in sclerotization. Abdomen oval, pale yellowish, dorsal scutum weakly sclerotized, bleached, covering almost ¾ of abdomen. Spinnerets whitish. Legs pale yellowish. Leg spination: femora: I p1–1 (sub distally); tibiae: I v2–2–2 , II v2–2–2–2; metatarsi: I, II v2–2. Palp (Fig. 29A–C) normal size, dark brown, heavily sclerotized, especially bulb, but patella and embolus lighter, less sclerotized; trochanter normal size, with baso-ventral semicircular projection; femur normal, roughly as long as trochanter; patella about as long as femur, not enlarged; tibia slightly

longer than femora, with baso-ventral depression; cymbium roughly rounded, fused with bulb but with clearly defined seam between, not extending beyond distal tip of bulb; bulb 1.5× as long as tibia, stout, with ventral button-like hump (Bh), gradually tapering apically, obtusely bent before apex, subapically with thin retro-ventral ridge (Ri); embolus tip ventrally with multiple, complex processes and dorsally with one curved, sharp spinose extension (SE).

Description of paratype female (BE_RMCA_ARA. Ara.133355) (Figs 28D-F, 29D–I): Total length 1.56–1.66. As in male except as noted. Carapace length 0.63–0.64, width 0.54–0.55 anteriorly narrowed to 0.50× its maximum width or less, without any pattern, broadly pear-shaped in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly elevated in lateral view. Mouthparts: fangs simple, without prominent bifid basal process. Epigyne and endogyne as in Fig. 29D–I, ventral view: median convoluted intestine-shaped ducts visible by transparency below epigastric slit, laterally with faint, darker circular apodeme. Dorsal view: posterior genitalic convoluted duct tightly sinuous and squiggled, lateral apodeme internally forming long tubular structure (TS).

Distribution: Known only from Fisher's Valley, the Peaks National Park (specifically between Luffkins and Peak Gut), and Rupert's Valley, Saint Helena.

Remarks: According to Platnick, Berniker & Kranz-Baltensperger (2012: 26): "… the specimens from St Helena described by Benoit (1977c: 41, fig. 15a–c), including his invalid "♂ allotype," belong neither to *I. peltifer* nor *I. velox*." but those authors did not elaborate any further. We have been able to examine some of these specimens, which constitute the type series of the new species, others (including the 'allotype' of Benoit, 1977c) were not located in the RMCA collections (DS, AH and RJ pers. obs.) and thus cannot be considered here although they are likely conspecific. Unfortunately, all examined specimens have undergone significant bleaching, resulting in the scutum and other somatic structures being barely visible. It is highly likely that their current appearance differs significantly from the state in which they were originally collected.

Opopaea concolor (Blackwall, 1859)

Gamasomorpha atlantica Benoit, 1977c: 35–38, fig. 13a–e (♂♀).
Gamasomorpha atlantica: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 311.
Opopaea concolor: Saaristo & Marusik 2008: 20, figs. 13–21, 119–121, 123–132, 193, 199, 218, 228 (♂♀, synonymy of *Gamasomorpha atlantica*).
Opopaea concolor: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42–43, unnumbered fig.
Opopaea concolor: Sherwood & Fowler 2022: 16.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Indigenous to Africa; introduced to the Americas, including Hawaii, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Great Stone Top, Prosperous Bay Plain, Rupert's Valley, and Varneys (Benoit 1977c).

Remarks: For material examined, see Sherwood & Fowler (2022).

Triaeris stenaspis Simon, 1892

Oonops erinaceus Benoit, 1977c: 31–33, fig. 11a–d (♀).
Oonops erinaceus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 311.
Oonops erinaceus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42.
Triaeris stenaspis: Sherwood *et al.* 2023a: 291, figs. 1–9 (♀, synonymy of *Oonops erinaceus*).
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material: That of *Oonops erinaceus* Benoit, 1977 examined, see Sherwood *et al.* (2023a).

Distribution: Indigenous to Africa, pantropical, introduced to the Americas, Australia, Europe, Iran, Taiwan, the Pacific Islands, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Flagstaff Hill, and Prosperous Bay Plain (Benoit 1977c).

Remarks: *O. erinaceus*, a previously thought endemic species, has been synonymized (Sherwood *et al.* 2023a).

Xestaspis parmata Thorell, 1890

Gamasomorpha insularis Benoit 1977c: 38–41, fig. 14a–e (♂).
Gamasomorpha insularis: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 311.
Xestaspis parmata: Brescovit *et al.* 2019: 6, figs. 15–19 (♂♀, synonymy of *Gamasomorpha insularis*).
Gamasomorpha insularis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42–43, unnumbered fig.
Xestaspis parmata: Sherwood & Fowler 2022: 16.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Indigenous to southeast Asia, introduced to the Americas, mainland parts of the Afrotropics, Bioko (Equatorial Guinea), Mauritius, Japan, São Tomé and Príncipe, the Seychelles, Saint Helena, and Yemen (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Prosperous Bay Plain, and Rupert's Valley (Benoit 1977c).

Remarks: For material examined, see Sherwood & Fowler (2022).

Oxyopidae Thorell, 1869

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845

Oxyopes salticus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60–61, 2 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena reference only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (SHNT), Lemon Valley, swept [from] streamside vegetation, *Schinus terebinthifolia*,

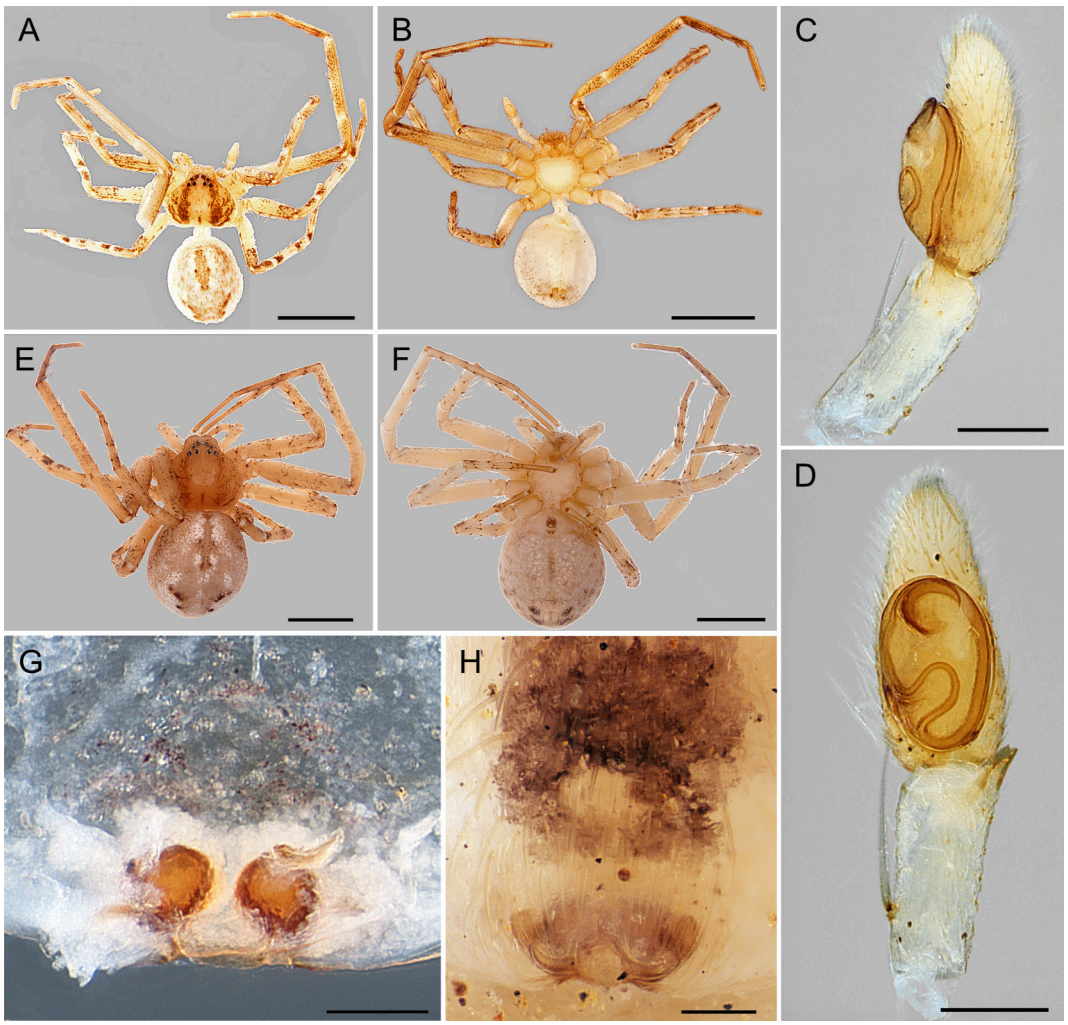


Fig. 30: *Rhysodromus signatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) non-type males RMCA_ARA.Ara.136321 (A–B) and RMCA_ARA.Ara.130184 (C–D), and female RMCA_ARA.Ara.129250 (E–H). **A** habitus of male, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** palp of male, retrolateral view; **D** same, ventral view; **E** habitus of female, dorsal view; **F** same, ventral view; **G** endogyne, dorsal view; **H** epigyne (undissected), ventral view. Scale bars = 2 mm (A–B, E–F), 0.2 mm (C–D), 0.1 mm (G–H). Photographs by RJ and AH.

Suaeda fruticose and Yam, 07 November 2022, leg. R. S. Key.

Global distribution: Indigenous to Nearctic, with introduction to Saint Helena (Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Preserved material known only from Lemon Valley, but visual records suggest this species may also occur at Burnt Rock and Sapper Way; examination of preserved material is required to confirm the identification and rule out the presence of a third oxyopid species on Saint Helena.

***Peucetia striata* Karsch, 1878**

Pasithea pulchra: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 540.
Pasithea pulchra: Melliss 1875: 216.
Peucetia fasciiventris: Benoit 1977k: 104.
Peucetia fasciiventris: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 312.
Peucetia striata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 60–61, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1 imm. ♂ (OUMNH 2264.38), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Global distribution: Afrotropics, Comoros, Saint Helena, and Yemen (World Spider Catalog 2024).

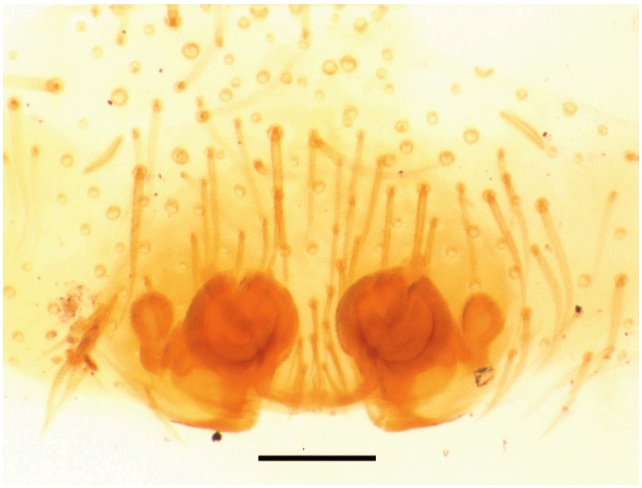


Fig. 31: *Rhysodromus signatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129156, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

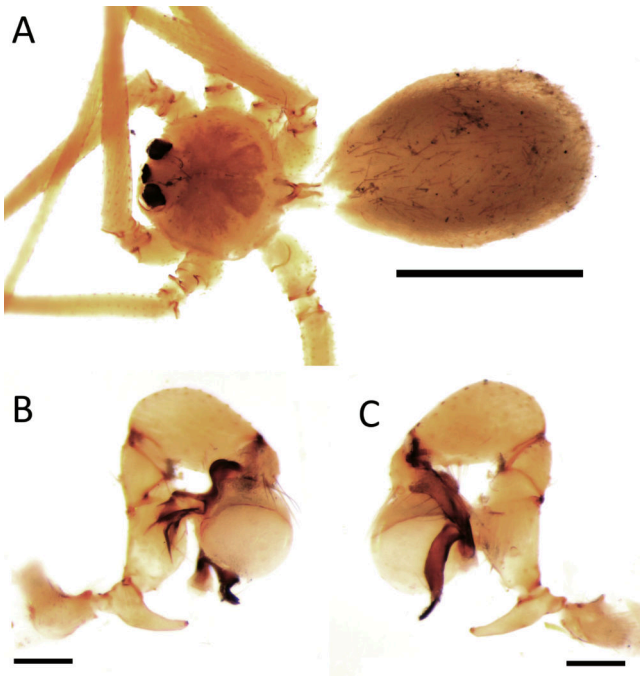


Fig. 32: *Micropholcus fauroti* (Simon, 1887), non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** palp, prolateral view; **C** palp, retrolateral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A), 0.1 mm (B–C). Photographs by DS.

Distribution on Saint Helena: O. Pickard-Cambridge (1870) did not specify a locality for this species, but Melliss (1875) stated he found female specimens only in Maldivia Gardens and Ladder Hill.

Remarks: We also examined the holotype of *P. pulchra*, which is from mainland Africa, and housed in a separate tube in the same jar (Jar 817) as the non-type specimen from Saint Helena at OUMNH. It is not listed above to prevent confusion that any type material might hail from Saint Helena. Benoit (1977k) recorded this species based on an additional single female. We consider this record as reliable until proven otherwise.

Philodromidae Thorell, 1869

Rhysodromus signatus (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) (Figs. 30–31)

Philodromus signatus O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 537–538, pl. 42, fig. 5 (imm.).
Philodromus signatus: Melliss 1875: 215.
Philodromus signatus: Benoit 1977j: 83–85, fig. 33a–c (♂♀).
Philodromus signatus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316–317, unnumbered fig.
Rhysodromus signatus: Kastrygina & Kovblyuk 2016: 284.
Philodromus signatus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig.

Type material examined: Syntypes 1♀, 10 imm. (OUMNH 1300), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13505), Strange Rock Plateau (SRP21), 13–17 November 2003, leg. P&MA, 1566/V, J&FM colln, 23890; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129156), containing female genitalia, Horse Point Plain, Saint Helena, 1300–1400 ft [= 396–426 m], 22 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 3 imm. (SHNT), HIGH 04, High Hill, 15°58′50.8″S 5°45′27.6″W, malaise trap; 1♂ (SHNT), PROS 06, Prosperous Bay Plain, 15°57′18.0″S 5°39′10.8″W, malaise trap; 3♂♂ (SHNT), PROS 04, Prosperous Bay Plain, 15°57′18.0″S 5°39′10.8″W, malaise trap.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known (encompassing preserved material and visual records by DS and LF) from Fisher's Valley, Horse Point Plain, and Prosperous Bay Plain. Melliss (1875: 214) also recorded this species from The Hermitage (part of the Plantation House estate, see below) but no modern records from this locality exist currently.

Remarks: O. Pickard-Cambridge (1870) considered the specimen he described as an immature female, but in actuality, it is an adult female (DS pers. obs.). Restricted to the arid areas of the island, with the most recent visual records made in 2022 at Prosperous Bay Plain and Horse Point Plain by DS and LF. We provide photographs of both sexes (Fig. 30) and of a slide prepared by Benoit (1977j) (Fig. 31).

Pholcidae C. L. Koch, 1850

Artema atlanta Walckenaer, 1837

Artema convexa: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 219.
Artema convexa: Melliss 1875: 211.
Artema mauriciana: Benoit 1977f: 48.
Artema atlanta: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (OUMNH 524.35), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Rupert's Battery Cave, 09 February 2006, leg. E. A. Thorpe, colln P&MA.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; pantropical, introduced to the Americas, Central Africa, and southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific Islands, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873) records are unlocalized, but Melliss (1875: 211) mentioned this species as being common in Jamestown. Benoit (1977f) recorded this species from Jamestown; recent specimens collected by Edward Thorpe was found in a cave at nearby Rupert's (see above). This synanthropic species is likely more widespread but this must be confirmed through further fieldwork.

Micropholcus fauroti (Simon, 1887) (Fig. 32)

Material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Rupert's [Battery] Cave, 04 November 2006, leg. E.A. Thorpe, colln P&MA.



Fig. 33: *Zimirina relegata* Cooke, 1977, paratype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129564 (A–B, E–F) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129413 (C–D, G) genitalia. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** habitus, dorsal view; **D** same, ventral view; **E** male, right palp, retrolateral view; **F** same, ventral view; **G** female epigyne, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (C–D), 0.5 mm (A–B) 0.1 mm (E–G). Photographs by RJ & AH.

Global distribution: Known from Asia, Europe, the Americas, parts of southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific Islands, sub-Saharan Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024), and Saint Helena (new record).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Rupert's.

Remarks: New to Saint Helena (Fig. 32).

Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

Pholcus phalangioides: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 533–534.
Pholcus phalangioides: Benoit 1977f: 49.
Pholcus phalangioides: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀, 2 imm. (OUMNH 524.32), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Global distribution: Indigenous to western Palearctic, introduced almost worldwide synathropically, including Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977f) recorded it from Scotland and Varneys. DS found this species in various properties in Jamestown (pers. obs.), and it is likely found in human habitation island-wide.

Smeringopus pallidus (Blackwall, 1858)

Pholcus distinctus: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 218–219.
Pholcus distinctus: Melliss 1875: 211.
Smeringopus elongatus: Benoit 1977f: 48–49.
Smeringopus pallidus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, Saint Helena, under pallet, collected by hand, 28 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler.

Global distribution: Indigenous to Afrotropics; introduced to the Americas, southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific Islands, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977f) recorded this species from The Briar's and Jamestown. In modern times, this species has been found at the Millenium Forest and not in urban areas such as Jamestown (DS and LF pers. obs.). However, further fieldwork is required to definitively establish whether it still occurs in these other areas.



Fig. 34: *Zimirina relegata* Cooke, 1977 non-type female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84, ventral abdomen, showing duplication of epigyne. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by DS.

Prodidomidae Simon, 1884

***Prodidomus rufus* Hentz, 1847**

Prodidomus rufus: Platnick & Baehr 2006: 13, figs. 24–28 (♂♀).
Prodidomus rufus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58–59, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Trig Point, 07 November 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 1529/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay, Hinterland, 04 November 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 997/V; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13504), PBG19 (Prosperous Bay Gully), 30 October–04 November 2003, leg. P&MA, 1502/V, J&FM colln 23888.

Global distribution: Likely indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to the Americas, parts of southeast Asia, Ascension Island, and Saint Helena (Sherwood *et al.* 2023g; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Prosperous Bay Plain.

***Zimirina relegata* Cooke, 1977** (Figs. 33–34)

Zimirina relegata Cooke, 1977: 50–51, fig. 17a–d (♂♀).
Zimirina relegata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 312.
Zimirina relegata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133472), Holdfast Tom, Prosperous Bay Plain, 05 April 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; paratypes: 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136408), same data as preceding, as 'allotype' in Cooke (1977); 1♀, 3 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136409), same data as preceding; 1 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133396), same data as preceding, but previously identified as '*Zimirina* sp.'; 1♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129564), Bryan's Rock, Prosperous Bay Plain, 1,000 ft [= 304 m], 14.XII.1965 leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129413), Rupert's Valley, 100 ft [= 30 m], 30 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky, P. L. G. Benoit and N. Leleup [listed in Cooke (1977) as being deposited in AMNH.]

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain/ [and?] Horse Point Plain, 20 November 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 1632/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lower House Plain, 01 December 2005–31 March 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4320/V, D2.3.1.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known from Horse Point Plain, Prosperous Bay Plain, and Rupert's Valley (Cooke 1977) and newly from Lower House Plain (this work).

Remarks: We provide photographs of the male and female (Fig. 33). One non-type female in NHMUK (Ashmole collection number 1632/V) was discovered to have epigynal duplication (Fig. 34), a rare teratological condition in spiders (Kaston 1963; Merrett 1983; Brignoli *et al.* 1986; Nadolny *et al.* 2022).

***Zimiris diffusa* Platnick & Penney, 2004**

Zimiris diffusa Platnick & Penney, 2004: 9, figs. 20–24 (♂♀).
Zimiris diffusa: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (AMNH), Birddown Point, Saint Helena, 04 January 1995, leg. P&MA, not examined.

Distribution: India and Yemen, with introduction to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from the type locality, Birddown Point.

Remarks: We have not been able to examine the holotype, nor have seen recent material of this species. Whilst the male of *Z. diffusa* (not known from Saint Helena) appears distinct from *Z. doriae* Simon, 1882, we suspect the holotype female may simply be a variation of the latter species. More specimens from the type locality should be collected in order to solve this question. It is of note that DS and LF have yet to locate any *Zimiris* specimens during fieldwork.

Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

***Dendryphantes purcelli* G. W. Peckham & E. G. Peckham, 1903**

Dendryphantes purcellii Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 206, pl. 24, fig. 11 (♂♀).
Dendryphantes purcelli: Clark & Benoit 1977: 101–102, fig. 44a–d (♂♀).
Dendryphantes purcelli: Haddad & Wesołowska 2011: 60, figs. 9–10, 24–27 (♂♀).
Dendryphantes purcelli: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58–59, 2 unnumbered figs.

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), The Depot, 07 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2557/V; 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Powell's Valley, scrubwoods, 22 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2789/V; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Swampy Gut, 01 January–30 April 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 1045SH; 1♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂ (SHNT), Prosperous Bay Plain, 23 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler, folder 34.

Global distribution: Lesotho, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Clark & Benoit (1977) record this species from Sandy Bay, and Scotland. Newly recorded here The Depot, Powell's Valley, Prosperous Bay Plain, and Swampy Gut.

Hasarius adansoni (Audouin, 1826)

Salticus adansonii: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 543.
Salticus adansonii: Melliss 1875: 217.
Hasarius adansoni: Clark & Benoit 1977: 102–103.
Hasarius adansoni: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 58–59, 4 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 7♀♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Cliff Top, 27 September 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 50/V; 2♂♂, 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Trig Point, 01–06 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 387/V; 3♂♂, 2 imm. ♂♂, 4♀♀, 12 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Widow Slope, 11 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, Suaeda bashing, 507/V; 1 imm. ♂, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Cliff Top, 01 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 336/V; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Birddown, 30 December 1994–03 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 053SH; 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Gill Point, 14–18 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 503SH; 2 imm. ♂♂, 2 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Earwig Gully, 27 September 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 73/V; 1♀, 2 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, trap site, 29 April 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 1065SH; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Beneaden View, 17 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2609/V; 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lower House Plain, 31 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2755/V; 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain (PBP5), 21 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4485/C; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain (ODC14), 21 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4313/C; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Beneaden View, 22 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2663/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain (SP8), 21 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2648/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain (S0W15), 16 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, night, 2601/V; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 15 June 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Col. Griffin's (jumping spider)'; 1♂ (NHMUK), Jamestown; St Helena Id, A. Loveridge leg. 27 November 1959. Under stone with eggs; [label ripped, most of date illeg.] 1959, Brown jumper, Cape [one word illeg.]'; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 25 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Mrs J. Gray's at Two Gun Saddle'; 3♂♂, 1♀, 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 31 August 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'jumping spider'; 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 19 April 1965, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Flagstaff Hill, western slope'; 1♂ (NHMUK), Napoleon St, Jamestown, St Helena Id, 26 October 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Jumping spiders'; 1♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 28 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 06 August 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂ (NHMUK), Napoleon St, Jamestown St, St Helena Id, 09 November 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 2♂♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 07 December 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 23 June 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, '2 jumping spiders'; 1♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 12 October 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Napoleon St, Jamestown St, St Helena Id, 0I July 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK), Jamestown St, St Helena Island, 15 August 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 11 November 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 06 May 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'jumping spider'; 1♀ (NHMUK), High Knoll, St Helena Id, 26 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'High Knoll, 1800 ft [= 548 m]'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 3 April 1968, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'salticid with eggs'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 26 January 1965, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'lounge hall'; 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 18 July 1968, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'salticid'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 05 March 1967, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, passage at [locality]; 1♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 28 February 1966, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1 imm. ♂ (MMUE G7572.13512), Prosperous Bay Plain (PBP3, Cliff Top), 13 October 2003, leg. P&MA, 89/V, J&FM colln, 23899; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13515), Prosperous Bay Plain (PBP3, Cliff Top), 13 October 2003, leg. P&MA, 284/V, J&FM colln, 23902; 1 imm. ♂ (OUMNH 2264), Saint Helena, leg. J. C Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♂, 2 imm. (OUMNH 2264.38), Saint Helena, leg. J. C Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♂ (SHNT), Sandy Bay, 29 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Horse Point Plain, 09 November 2022, leg. R. Key, [misidentified as *Pellenes* on label]; 2♂♂ (ZMB 18576), Saint Helena, 27 August 1903 [date not found on label, taken from Strand 1909a], leg. German South Pole Expedition, E. Strand colln; 1♂, 4 imm. (ZMB 18577), Saint Helena, 30 August 1903 [date not

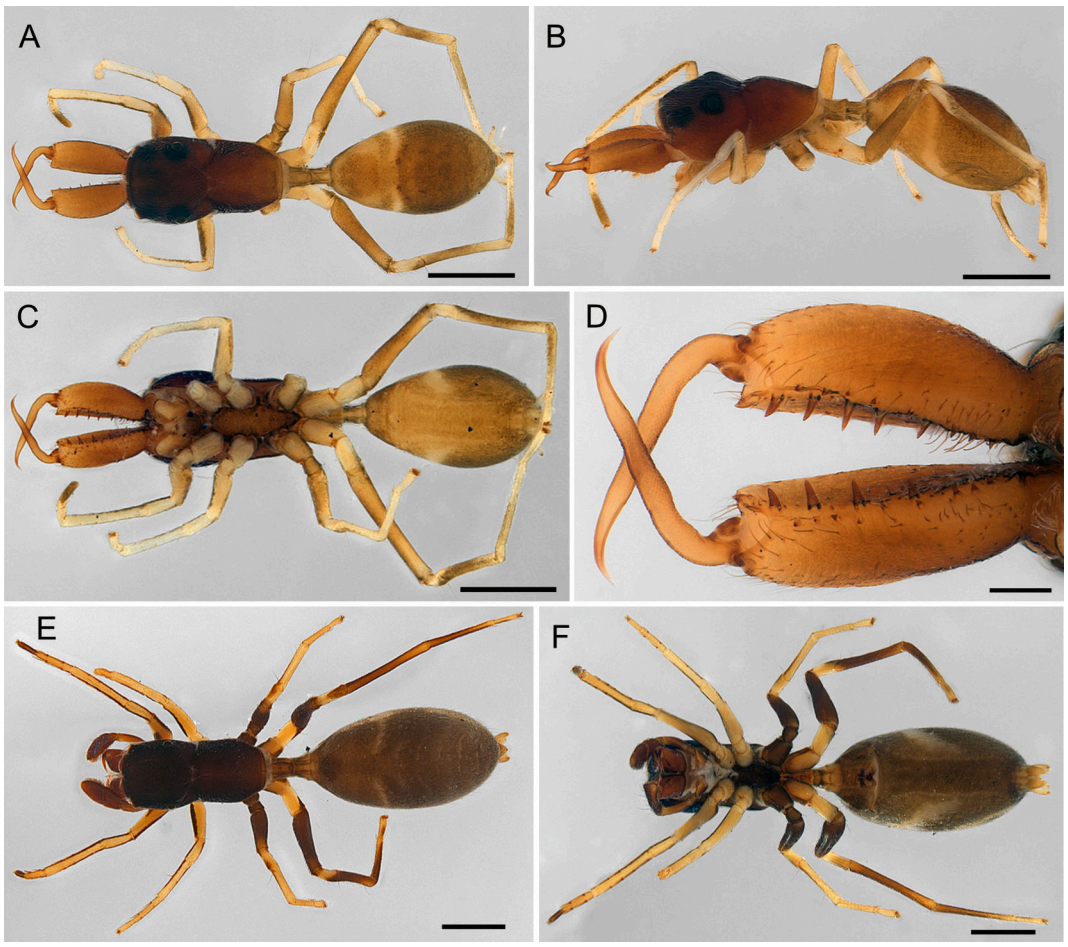


Fig. 35: *Myrmarachne isolata* Clark & Benoit, 1977, holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133364 (A–D) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142287 (E–F). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, lateral view; **C** same, ventral view; **D** chelicerae, ventral view; **E** habitus, dorsal view; **F** same, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C, E–F), 0.2 mm (D). Photographs by RJ & AH.

found on label, taken from Strand 1909a], leg. German South Pole Expedition, E. Strand colln

Global distribution: Likely indigenous to the Mediterranean; pantropical, introduced to the Americas, Europe, Asia, Oceania, Ascension Island, and Saint Helena (Sherwood & Sharp 2023a; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread in all areas except the cloud forest (DS and LF pers. obs.). Clark & Benoit (1977) recorded it from Bank's Valley, Blue Hill, The Briars, Deadwood Plain, Flagstaff Hill, Fisher's Valley, Friar's Valley, Horse Point Plain, Lemon Grove, Mulberry Gut, Peak Hill, Plantation House, Prosperous Bay Plain, Rupert's Valley, and Sandy Bay. We newly record it from Birddown, Flagstaff Hill, Gill Point, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, High Knoll, Jamestown, Lower House Plain, Two Gun Saddle, and Varneys, and found it at several sites previously recorded by Clark & Benoit (1977). DS observed this species on numerous occasions at Sister's Walk (part of Jamestown) both day and night, where it occurs in close proximity with *L. rufescens*.

Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour, 1831)

Salticus nigrolimbatus O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 542–543 (♀).
Salticus nigrolimbatus: Melliss 1875: 217.
Menemerus bivittatus: Bonnet 1958: 3906 (synonymy of *Salticus nigrolimbatus*).
Menemerus bivittatus: Clark & Benoit 1977: 97–98.
Menemerus bivittatus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313, unnumbered fig.
Menemerus bivittatus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: iii, 25, 56–58, 4 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material examined: See remarks.

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 31 July 58, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'sweeping of lily leaves in marshy stream behind Bamboo Hedge Mill.'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Two Gun Saddle, St Helena Id, 15 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Two Gun Saddle, St Helena Id, 19 March 1967, 'Two-Gun Saddle, *c.* 1000 ft' [= 304 m]; 1♂, 5♀♀ (OUMNH 1759), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard Cambridge colln; 2♀♀, 14 imm. (OUMNH 1759), same data but separate tube; 3♂♂, 3♀♀ (OUMNH 1759), same data but separate tube.

Global distribution: Likely indigenous the Mediterranean; pantropical, introduced to the Americas, Oceania, Ascension Island, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

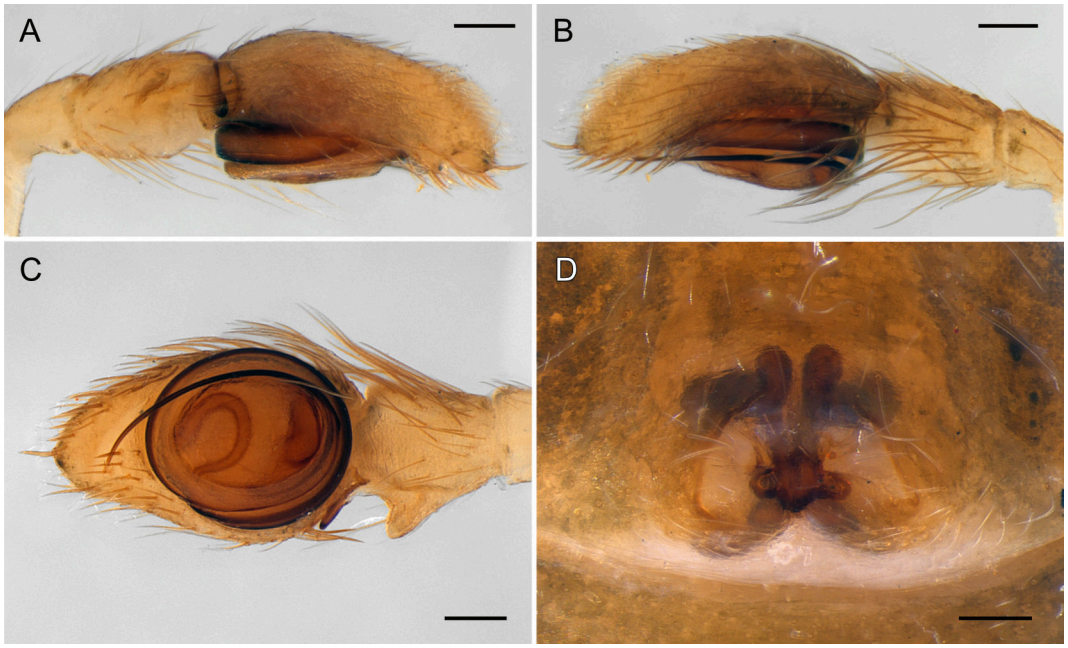


Fig. 36: *Myrmarachne isolata* Clark & Benoit, 1977, holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133364 (A–C) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142287 (D). **A** right palp, retrolateral view; **B** same, prolateral view; **C** same, ventral view; **D** epigyne, ventral view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by RJ & AH.

Distribution on Saint Helena: Clark & Benoit (1977) record this species from Friar's Valley, Jamestown, Lemon Grove, and Scotland. Newly recorded here from Two Gun Saddle and Varneys. It appears not to be restricted to human habitation, conversely to what was found with this species on Ascension Island (Sherwood & Sharp, 2023a).

Remarks: O. Pickard-Cambridge (1870) mentioned an adult female only, but we found a large number of specimens in the same tube, and more in other tubes within the same jar. The holotype female of *S. nigrolimbatus* is presumably included in one of the three tubes in Oxford in the O. Pickard-Cambridge collection, under the accession number OUMNH 1759. However, as the samples contain multiple females of almost identical size and condition, it is difficult to identify which is the holotype. In any case, all specimens in these samples at OUMNH are clearly *M. bivittatus* and we have no doubts about the synonymy.

***Myrmarachne isolata* Clark & Benoit, 1977** (Figs. 35–36)

Myrmarachne isolata Clark & Benoit, 1977: 89–91, figs. 35a–d, 36a–b (♂♀).
Myrmarachne isolatus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313.
Myrmarachne isolata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 56–57, 3 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133364), Friar's Valley, 600–800 ft [= 182–213 m], 17 March 1967, 'battage d'arbustes', collectors not stated; paratype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142287), same data as preceding; 2♀♀, 3 imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142288), same data as preceding.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cambrian House, Jamestown, 23 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2671/V; 1♂ (SHNT), Lemon Valley, swept [from] streamside vegetation, Schinus terebinthifolia, Suaeda fruticose and Yam, 07 November 2022, leg. R. S. Key; 1♀ (SHNT), New Ground Point, under *Schinus molle*, 23 March 2019, leg. R. John; 1♂, 1♀ (SHNT), Lemon Valley, Saint Helena, from same leaf, collected by hand, 05 November 2022, leg. N. Stevens.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known from Friar's Valley (type locality), and newly from Jamestown, Lemon Valley, and New Ground Point. Likely to be more widely distributed, but this must be confirmed through further fieldwork.

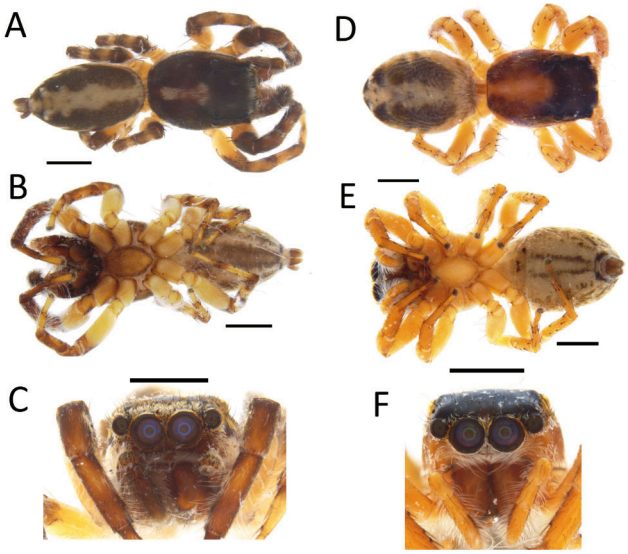


Fig. 37: *Paraheliophanus jeanae* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male and female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** female habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** same, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by DS.

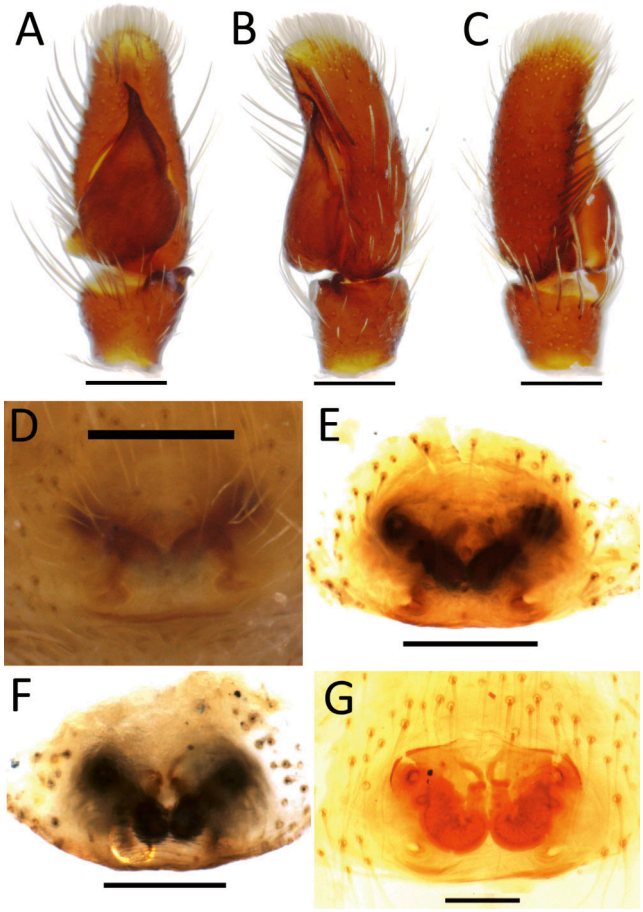


Fig. 38: *Paraheliophanus jeanae* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (A–C), and females NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (D–F) and BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133473 (G). **A** male palp, ventral view; **B** same, retrolateral view; **C** same, prolateral view; **D** epigyne (undissected), ventral view; **E** same (dissected), ventral view; **F** same, endogyne, dorsal view; **G** endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bars = 0.2 mm. Photographs by DS.

Remarks: Endemic to Saint Helena and unmistakeable from all other spiders occurring there (Figs. 35–36).

***Paraheliophanus jeanae* Clark & Benoit, 1977** (Figs. 37–39)

Paraheliophanus jeanae Clark & Benoit, 1977: 93–95, fig. 38a–e (♂♀).
Paraheliophanus jeanae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313.
Paraheliophanus jeanae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 56–57, 3 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142283), entre Luffkins et Peak Gut, 15°59′S 5°44′W, 1800 ft [= 548 m], May 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; paratype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142284), same data as preceding; for other type specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Clark & Benoit (1977).

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 01 December 2005–31 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, I1/4/1, 4312/C; 3♂♂, 3♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley, Gumwood site, 31 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2515/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 09 February 2006, at night, leg. and colln P&MA, 2566/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Longwood, off deadwood of *Eucalyptus*, 09 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2377/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Casons, 08 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2011/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, 21 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2719/V; 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Teutonic Hall, 03 February 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2525/V; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 05 August 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 15 May 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Jumping spider', det. F. Wanless, 1978, det. confirmed by D. Sherwood, 2024; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 15 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Bedroom', det. F. Wanless, 1978, det. confirmed by D. Sherwood, 2024; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 16 July 1965, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'On keyhole of shed', det. F. Wanless, 1978; 1♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 25 August 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'on [1 word illeg.]', det. F. Wanless, 1978; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), Flagstaff Hull, St Helena Id, 19 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, det. F. Wanless, 1978; 1♂ (SHNT), Deep Valley, gumwoods, 06 February 2018, leg. S Isaac, folder 8; 1♂ (SHNT), High Hill, 29 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler, folder 20; 1♂ (SHNT), Upper Legg's Gutt, S. Branch, 0211091 8232138, 750m, Berlese from leaf litter, 26 May 2013, leg. not stated; 1♀ (SHNT), PENE 03, Peak Dale, new site, 15°59′20.4″S



Fig. 39: *Paraheliophanus jeanae* Clark & Benoit, 1977, specimens in life *in situ*. **A** male; **B** female. Photographs by LF.

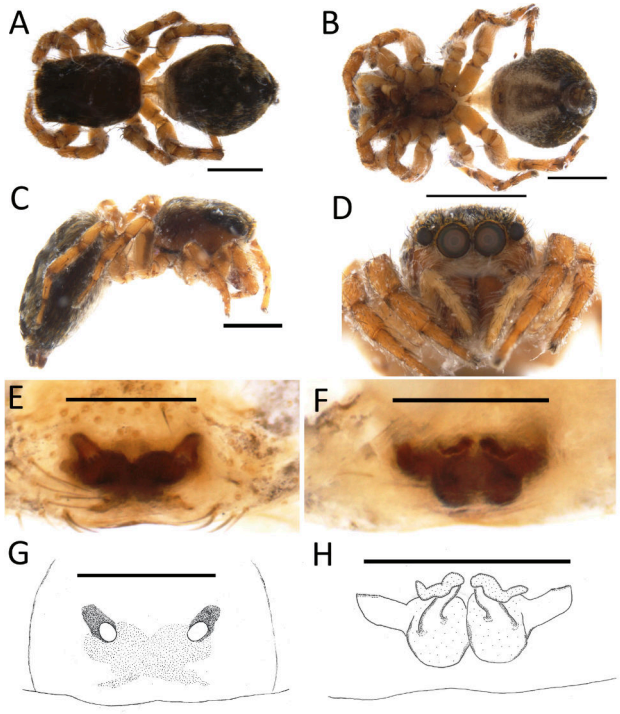


Fig. 40: *Paraheliophanus napoleon* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, lateral view (right hand side); **D** same, frontal view; **E** epigyne (dissected), ventral view; **F** endogyne, dorsal view; **G** epigyne (dissected), ventral view, drawing; **H** endogyne, dorsal view, drawing. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–D), 0.2 mm (E–H). Photographs by DS, drawings by Pedro Peñaherrera-R.

5°44′16.8″W, malaise trap; 1♂, 2♀♀ (SHNT), Deep Valley, off Gumwood, 06 May 1995, leg. and colln P&MA.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. In the original description, Clark & Benoit (1977) recorded this species from Deadwood Plain, Longwood, Lot's Wife, and Luffkins. Newly recorded from Cason's, Cuckhold's, Deep Valley, Flagstaff Hill, High Hill, Legg's Gut, Peak Dale,

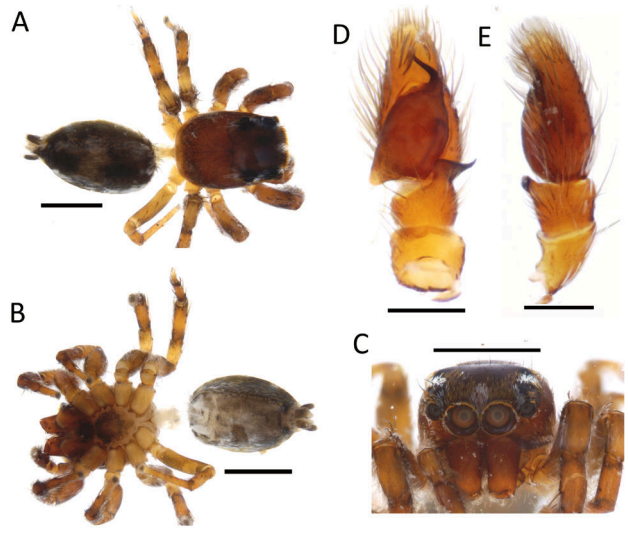


Fig. 41: *Paraheliophanus napoleon* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** palp, ventral view; **E** same, retrolateral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C), 0.2 mm (D–E). Photographs by DS.

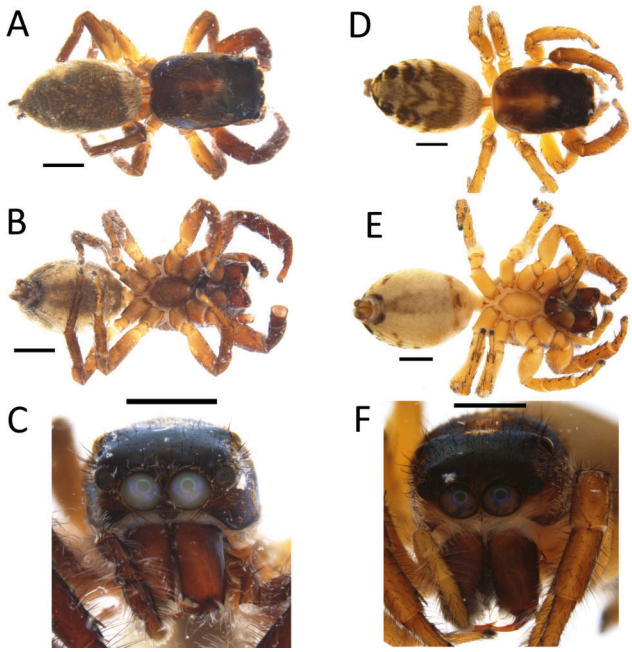


Fig. 42: *Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male and female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** female habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** same, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by DS.

Teutonic Hall, and Varneys. We provide figures of both sexes (Figs. 37–38) including habitus (Fig. 39).

Paraheliophanus napoleon **Clark & Benoit, 1977** (Figs. 40–41)

Paraheliophanus napoleon Clark & Benoit, 1977: 96–97, fig. 40a–c (♂).
Paraheliophanus napoleon: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313.
Paraheliophanus napoleon: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 56, unnumbered fig. on page 41 showing 'epigyne' is actually just markings on abdomen of subadult specimen.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133466), Great Stone Top, 18 April 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

Other material examined: 1♂, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Turk's Cap, 04 February 2006, off St Helena Tea, site includes Turk's Cap Ridge ('Old Father' site), alt. 210 m, leg. and colln P&MA, 3792/V; 1♀, 2 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Blue Point, from scrubwood, 21 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6288/V.

Diagnosis: *Paraheliophanus napoleon* is readily distinguished from all known congeners by the enlarged retrolateral projection of the male palpal bulb (absent in other congeners) and the triangular-shaped extensions to the copulatory ducts in the female (absent in other congeners).

Description of female: Total length 4.40. Carapace 1.89 long, 1.32 wide. Abdomen 2.07 long, 1.65 wide. Eyes: ALE 0.18, AME 0.33, PLE 0.19, PME 0.05, ALE–AME 0.05, AME–AME 0.02, PLE–PME 0.14, PME–ALE 0.09. Legs I 2.57 (0.93+0.45+0.51+0.38+0.30), II 2.57 (0.95+0.45+0.45+0.40+0.32), III 2.62 (0.97+0.31+0.41+0.56+0.37), IV 2.93

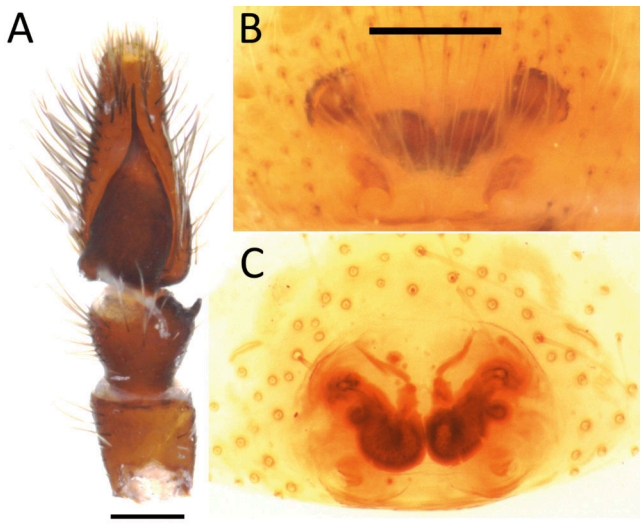


Fig. 43: *Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (A), and females NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (B) and BE_RMCA_ARA-Ara-133465 (C). **A** male palp, ventral view; **B** epigyne (undissected), ventral view; **C** endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.2 mm. Photographs by DS.



Fig. 44: *Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae* Clark & Benoit, 1977 female *in vivo*. Photograph by LF.

(1.12+0.30+0.47+0.58+0.46). Spination: femur I d 1–1–2, II d 1–1–2, III d 1–1–2, IV d 1–1–3, patella I d 1–0–1, IV d 2–0–1, tibia I v 2–0–1, II v 2–0–1, III d 2–2–2, v, 2–0–2, IV d 2–2–2, v 2–0–4 metatarsus I v 2–0–2, II v 2–0–2, III d 2–0–2, v, 2–0–4, IV d 2–2–2, v 2–0–4. Colouration: carapace reddish-brown, darker around margins of eyes, chelicerae reddish brown, legs light brown, annulated, abdomen dark brown, dorsally and laterally mottled with dark beige blotches, ventrally with two parallel white markings along almost entire length, on opposing sides of the epigyne (Figs. 39A–D).

Epigyne and endogyne: epigyne with two triangular-shaped copulatory openings, sclerotized receptacles visible through integument (Fig. 40E, G); endogyne with comma-shaped fertilization ducts situated posteriorly, copulatory ducts short and simple, slightly curving internally from receptacles to fertilization ducts (Fig. 40F, H).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from Blue Point, Great Stone Top (type locality), and Turk's Cap.

Remarks: We describe the female for the first time, which we matched with males from the other localities based on the congruent habitus and similar habitat. The two previous localities it was recorded from by Clark & Benoit (1977) are also relatively spaced out, suggesting this species may occur in other arid coastal areas, which should be a focus of future research. Photographs of the male are presented (Fig. 41).

***Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae* Clark & Benoit, 1977**
(Figs. 42–44)

Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae Clark & Benoit, 1977: 95–96, fig. 39a–d (♂♀).

Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313.

Paraheliophanus sanctaehelenae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 56–57, 2 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.142102), Mount Actaeon, 'High Central Ridge', 15°58′S 5°42′W, 2400–2600 ft [= 731–792 m], 08 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; paratype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129325), same data as preceding; for other type specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Clark & Benoit (1977).

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Byron's, Diana's Peak, [Peaks] National Park, 22 December 2005, leg. and colln leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 2123/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's Peak, 29 December 2005, Jellico basking, leg. and colln P&MA, 2186/V; 3♂♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Actaeon Peak [= Mount Actaeon] (Site 08), 08 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2559/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley, 12 January 2006, off Black Cabbage foliage, leg. and colln P&MA, 2406/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley Head, 12 January 2006, off Black Scale Fern, leg. and colln P&MA, 2409/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, high Tree Ferns (Taylors 06), 18 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2463/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Taylors 01, 27 December 2005, He Cabbage foliage, leg. and colln P&MA, 2153/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Newfoundland, off Black Cabbage and in deadwood, 20 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2628/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's Peak (site 03), Whitewood bashing, 29 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2181/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, off Tree Fern, 10 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2382/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), High Peak, 26 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2723/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, under rocks, 21 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 4435/C; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Taylors

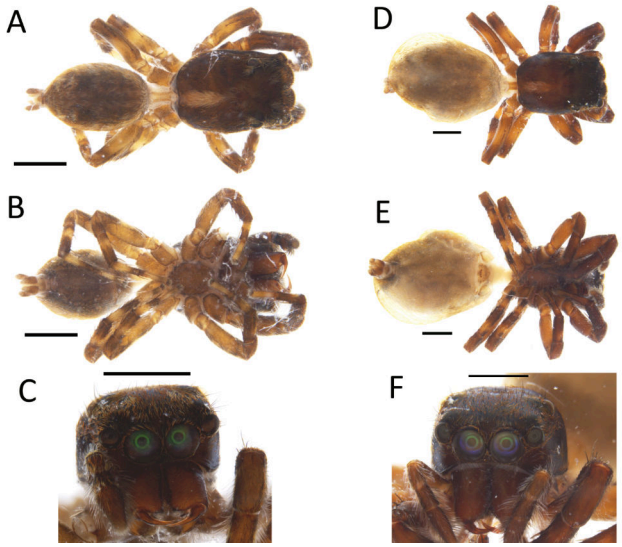


Fig. 45: *Paraheliophanus subinstructus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type male and female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** female habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** same, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by DS.

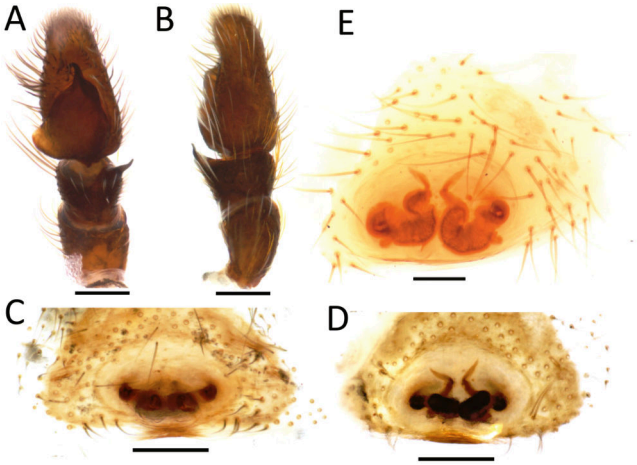


Fig. 46: *Paraheliophanus subinstructus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873), non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (A–B), and females NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (C) and BE_RMCA_ARA. Ara.133371 (D). **A** male palp, ventral view; **B** same, retrolateral view; **C** epigyne (dissected), ventral view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view; **E** endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bars = 0.2 mm. Photographs by DS.

(Site 011), off Whitewood, 27 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2156/V; 3♂♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Taylors (Site 011), in deadwood of He Cabbage, 27 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2161/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's Peak, [Peaks] National Park, Taylors 007 (Gut), 27 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2730/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Osbourne's, She-Cabbage in deadwood, 28 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2175/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cabbage Tree Road (Diana's sites 01 and 03), 29 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2738/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Osbourne's, She Cabbages off foliage, 20 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2464/V; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 07 May 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'on wall', *Paraheliophanus jeanae* det. F. Wanless, 1978 [misidentification]; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.12493), Swampy Gut, She Cabbage hedge, leg. P&MA, 964/SH, J&FM colln, 23849; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13483), Peaks [no precise locality], He Cabbage tree, leg. P&MA, 564/SH, J&FM colln, 23871; 1♂ (SHNT), Diana's Peak, 25 January 2018, leg. S. Isaac, folder 15; 1♀ (SHNT), Deep Valley, gumwoods, 06 February 2018, leg. N. Stevens, folder 7; 1♀ (SHNT), Diana's Peak, 25 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler, folder 19; 1♂ (SHNT), High Peak, 23 January 2018, leg. not stated, folder 29; 1♂ (SHNT), Louren's Site 13, 15°58′30.0″S 5°41′52.8″W, 03 October 2016, leg. D. J. Pryce; 1♀ (SHNT), PENE 03, Peak Dale, new site, 15°59′20.4″S 5°44′16.8″W, malaise trap; 1♀ (SHNT), Diana's Peak, 25 January 2018 [as 2008 sic], leg. L. Fowler, folder 14; 1♂, 1♀ (SHNT), OLDC 05, Diana's Peak, older restoration, 15°58′30.0″S 5°41′52.8″W, malaise trap; 1♂ (SHNT), Thompson's Wood, malaise trap, open 03 May 2021, close 06 May 2021, leg. N. Stevens.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. In the original description, Clark & Benoit (1977) recorded this species from Cabbage Tree Road, Diana's Peak, Fisher's Valley, High Peak, 'High Central Ridge', Lemon Grove, Oak Bank, Plantation House, and Teutonic Hall. Newly recorded from Cuckhold's, Deep Valley, Grapevine Gut, Mount Actaeon, Newfoundland, Osbourne's, Peak Dale, Swampy Gut, Taylors, Thompson's Wood, and Varneys.

Remarks: One of the two most common endemic jumping spiders in the Peaks National Park (Figs. 42–44).

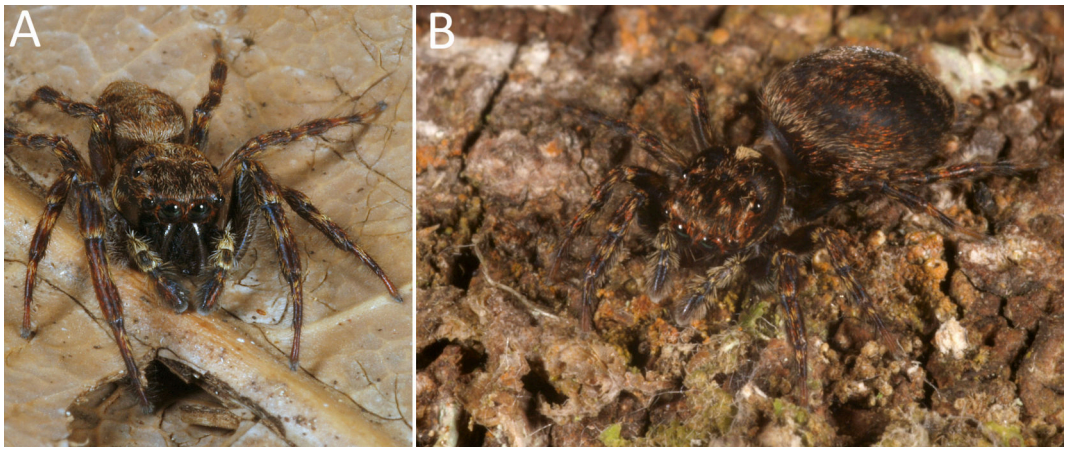


Fig. 47: *Paraheliophanus subinstructus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) *in vivo*. **A** male; **B** female. Photographs by, and courtesy of, Roger Key.

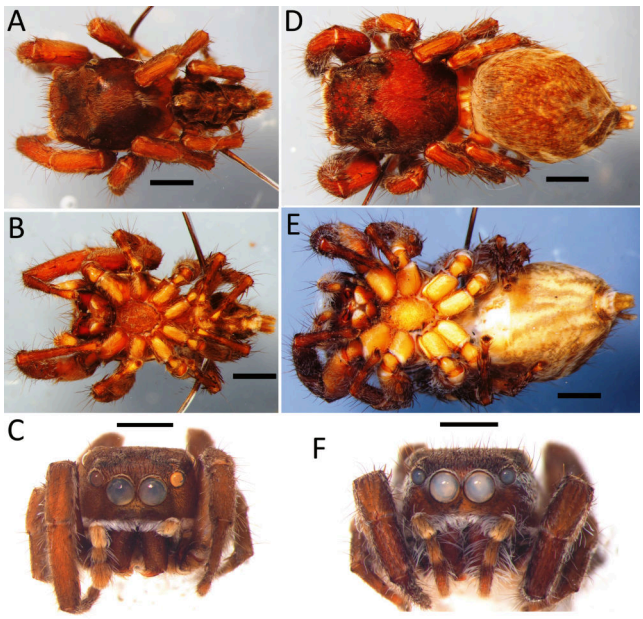


Fig. 48: *Pellenes inexcultus* (O. Pickard-Cambrige, 1873) non-type male and female (SHNT). **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** female habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** same, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by WM.

***Paraheliophanus subinstructus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)** (Figs. 45–47)

Salticus illigeri: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 543 (misidentification).
Salticus subinstructus O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 226–227 (♂).
Salticus subinstructus: Melliss 1875: 217.
Paraheliophanus subinstructus: Clark & Benoit 1977: 92–93, fig. 37a–d (♂♀).
Paraheliophanus subinstructus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313.
Paraheliophanus subinstructus: Prószyński 2017: 31, fig. 13K (♂♀).
Paraheliophanus subinstructus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 56–57, 2 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Lectotype (designated herein) ♂ (OUMNH 2313), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O Pickard-Cambridge colln; paralectotypes 3 imm. *Paraheliophanus* sp. indet. (OUMNH 2313.15), same data.

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's Peak, from sweeping, 17 December 2005–14 January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 5508; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), The Depot, off *Solanum* and other plants, 07 February 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA, 3795/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley Head, off Black Scale Fern, 12 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2409/V2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), West of Cuckhold's Point, off Tree Fern, 07 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2362/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Diana's (Site 01), off Whitewood, 29 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2194/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), The Depot, in Black Scale Fern, 07 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2550/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Gun, from dead stems, 17 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2433/V; 3♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's, 24 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 3784/V; 3♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cabbage Tree Road, Tree Fern dead fronds, 30 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2316/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Byron's, Diana's Peak [Peaks] National Park, 22 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2124/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's, off rock face near Gun, 17 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2452/V; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 21 March 1967, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'verandah at (Varneys)'; 1♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, Two Gun Saddle, 18 July 1968, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'salticid'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 18 July 1965, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Bathroom wall', *Paraheliophanus jeanae* det. F. Wanless, 1978 [misidentification]; 1♂ (OUMNH 2313), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 2♀♀, 4 imm. (OUMNH 2264.A), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀ (SHNT), Diana's Peak, 25 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler, folder 18.

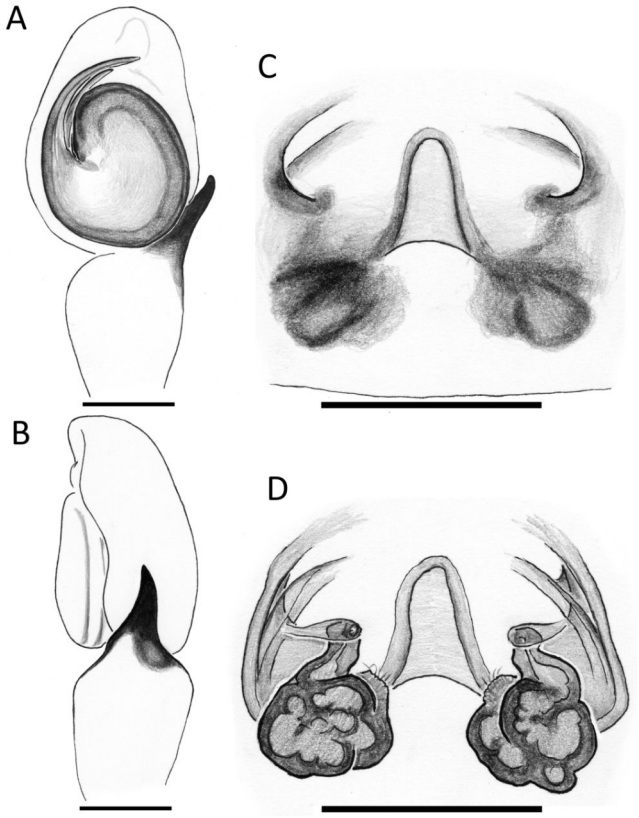


Fig. 49: *Pellenes inexcultus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) non-type male and female (SHNT). **A** male palp, ventral view; **B** same, retrolateral view; **C** epigyne, ventral view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.2 mm. Drawings by WM.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Clark & Benoit (1977) report this species from Cabbage Tree Road, Cason's Gate, Diana's Peak, 'High Central Ridge', High Peak, Lemon Grove, Pleasant Valley, and Teutonic Hall. Newly recorded from Cuckhold's, Deep Valley, The Depot, Two Gun Saddle, and Varneys (but see below).

Remarks: In the jar containing the lectotype male are three juveniles in a separate tube (OUMNH 2313.15) unde-



Fig. 50: *Pellenes inexcultus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133316, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

terminable below the genus level. They are by default paralectotypes, but we determine them taxonomically as *Paraheliophanus* sp. indet., as juveniles cannot be identified at species level. The male is hereby designated as the lectotype because it is adult and contains diagnostic features essential for the identification of this species, lacking in the three now-paralectotypes. One of the two most common endemic jumping spiders in the Peaks National Park (Figs. 45–47).

Melliss (1875) mentioned this species occurring at High Knoll and other dry areas. Clark & Benoit (1977: 92–93) already cast doubt on the accuracy of this information, and we concur. Nonetheless, DS, LF, and DJ made searches for this species at High Knoll and found only *H. adansoni* in

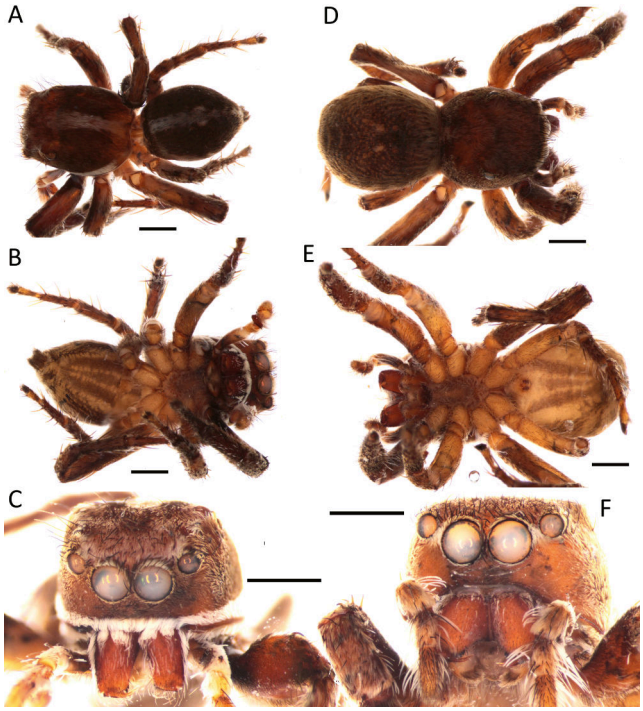


Fig. 51: *Pellenes perexcultus* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male and female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084. **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** female habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** same, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by DS.

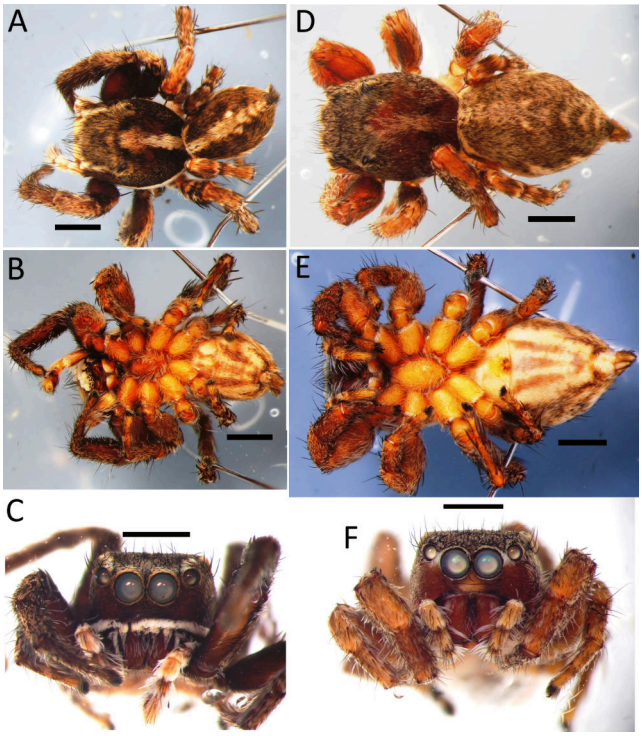


Fig. 52: *Pellenes perexcultus* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male and female (SHNT). **A** male habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, frontal view; **D** female habitus, dorsal view; **E** same, ventral view; **F** same, frontal view. Scale bars = 1 mm. Photographs by WM.

November 2022 (pers. obs.). It is most likely Melliss (1875) ascribed locality information to the wrong species.

***Pellenes inexcultus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)** (Figs. 48–50)

Salticus inexcultus O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 225–226 (♂♀).
Salticus inexcultus: Melliss 1875: 217.
Pellenes inexcultus: Clark & Benoit 1977: 98–100, fig. 41a–d (♂♀).
Pellenes inexcultus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313.
Pellenes inexcultus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 56–57, 4 unnumbered figs. (one misidentified as 'perexcultus form').

Type material examined: Lectotype (designated herein) ♂ (OUMNH 2313), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; paralectotypes 1♂, 2♀♀, 3 imm. (OUMNH 2313.29), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Pipe Path Scrubwoods, small site, 04 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 3787/V; 1♀, 1 imm. (MMUE G7572.13488), Prosperous Bay Plain (GGF11, Government Garage Flat), 15 October 2003, leg. P&MA, 550/V, J&FM colln 23880; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133316), Entre Luffkins et Peak Gut, Saint Helena, 1800 ft [= 548 m], May 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133316), containing female genitalia of aforementioned specimen, same data; 1♀ (SHNT),

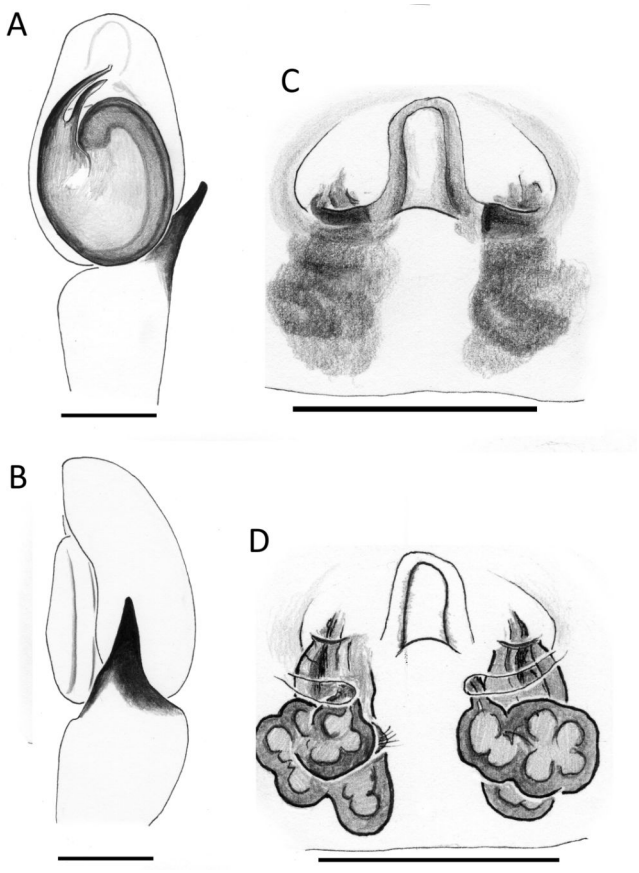


Fig. 53: *Pellenes perexcultus* Clark & Benoit, 1977, non-type male and female (SHNT). **A** male palp, ventral view; **B** same, retrolateral view; **C** epigyne, ventral view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.2 mm. Drawings by WM.

Prosperous Bay Plain, 23 January 2018, leg. N. Stevens, folder 9.

Diagnosis: *Pellenes inexcultus* can be distinguished from males of *P. perexcultus* by the deeper split between the embolus and terminal apophysis and the slightly curved apex of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (apex of retrolateral tibial apophysis straight in *P. perexcultus*) and from females by the coupling pocket of the epigyne being more posteriorly placed, relative to the openings (pocket situated between the openings in *P. perexcultus*).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Historical material was unlocalized, but Clark & Benoit (1977) recorded it from Horse Point Plain, Luffkins, Teutonic Hall, and Thompson's Wood. Newly recorded here from Pipe Path and Prosperous Bay Plain.

Remarks: We hereby designate the male in a tube of its own as the lectotype for stability and as this appears to be the specimen earlier workers were using as their reference. All other specimens in OUMNH are thus designated as paralectotypes. Photographs and drawings of the species are presented here (Figs. 48–49) alongside a photograph of a slide prepared by Benoit for Clark & Benoit (1977) (Fig. 50).

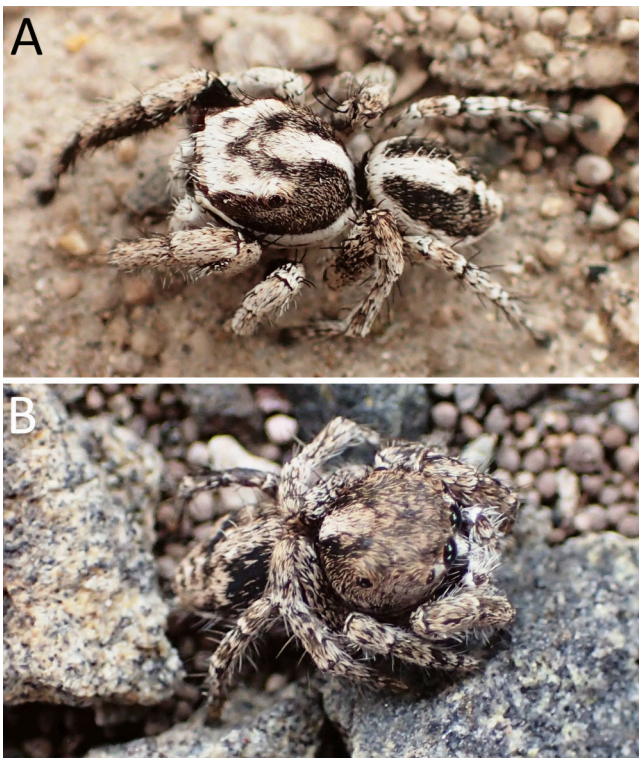


Fig. 54: *Pellenes perexcultus* Clark & Benoit, 1977, female specimens in life *in situ*, **A** lighter colouration; **B** darker colouration. Photographs by LF.

***Pellenes perexcultus* Clark & Benoit, 1977** (Figs. 51–55)

Pellenes perexcultus Clark & Benoit, 1977: 100–101, figs. 42, 43a–d (♂♀).

Pellenes perexcultus: Ashmole & Ashmole, 2000: 313.

Pellenes perexcultus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 56.

Type material examined: 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133395), containing paratype female genitalia, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, 1000–1100 ft [= 304–335 m], 29 April 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup;



Fig. 55: *Pellenes perexcultus* Clark & Benoit, 1977 paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA-Ara-133395, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

for other type specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Clark & Benoit (1977).

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Turk's Cap, off scrubwoods, 04 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6295/C; 3♀♀ (NHMUK), Creeper Hill, Saint Helena Id, 16 January 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, '*Eristalis tenax* and carrot Creeper Hill' [1 *E. tenax* whole fly specimen and 1 head of another specimen also present in tube], '[2 words illeg.] killed by carrot yellow', *Salticus inexcultus* det. D. J. Clark, undated [misidentification]; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13489), Horse Point Plain (HPP10), 10/2003, leg. P&MA, 823/V, J&FM colln 23881; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13490), Prosperous Bay Plain (Site 18, hinterland), 23 November 2003, leg. P&MA, 925/V, J&FM colln 23882; 1♂, 1 imm. (MMUE G7572.13491), Prosperous Bay Plain (ODC14, Oil Drum Creeper), no date given, leg. P&MA, 1531/V, J&FM colln 23883; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13492), Prosperous Bay Plain (PBP4, Earwig Gully), no date given, leg. P&MA, 1579/V, J&FM colln 23884; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13510), Prosperous Bay Plain (PBP5, Upper Bone Gully), 04 October 2003, leg. P&MA, 339/V, J&FM colln, 23896; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13493), Prosperous Bay Plain, October 2003, leg. P&MA, 1580/V, J&FM colln 23885; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13494), Prosperous Bay Plain, October 2003, leg. P&MA, 1581/V, J&FM colln 23886; 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13513), Prosperous Bay Plain (PBP1, Central Plain West), 30 September 2003, leg. P&MA, 274/V, J&FM colln 23900; 1♀ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, Saint Helena, under stone, collected by hand, 09 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler.

Diagnosis: See *P. inexcultus*.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. In the original description, Clark & Benoit (1977) reported this species from Prosperous Bay Plain, Rupert's Valley, and Sandy Bay. Newly recorded from Creeper Hill, Horse Point Plain, Millenium Forest, and Turk's Cap.

Remarks: Photographs and drawings are presented here (Figs. 52–54). Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021: 23, unnumbered fig.) also depicted a male palp in ventral view but mentioned it simply as a male jumping spider palp, without identification. A photograph of an epigyne of a salticid is present to the right of the page, but is taken from an unorthodox angle and, as a result, is not assignable to any species (Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 23, unnumbered fig.). A slide prepared by Benoit is also figured (Fig. 55).

Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864

Scytodes fusca Walckenaer, 1837

Scytodes thoracica: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 218 (misidentification).
Scytodes thoracica: Melliss 1875: 211 (misidentification).
Scytodes velutina: Benoit 1977e: 46–47.
Scytodes fuscata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 314 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *S. fusca*).
Scytodes velutina: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 314.
Scytodes similis: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 313 (misidentification, nomen nudum).
Scytodes fusca: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig. (as 'darker form').
Sctyodes sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig. (misidentification, also as 'light form, possibly *S. velutina*').
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Egg Island, 08 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 1054SH; 1♂ (OUMNH 183.2), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 6♀♀, 5 imm. (OUMNH 183.3), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♂ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, Saint Helena, under stone, collected by hand, 09 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Nigel [Stroud]'s Garden, Saint Helena, under log, collected by hand, 08 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood; 2♂♂ (SHNT), Teutonic Hall, Saint Helena, in windowsill in bedroom, 01 December 2022, leg. D. Sherwood; 1♂ (SHNT), Scotland, malaise trap 1, open 03 May 2021, close 06 May 2021, leg. N. Stevens.

Global distribution: Known from the Americas, parts of southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa; introduced to the Seychelles, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Most historical material except that of Benoit (1977e) is unlocalized, Benoit (1977e) reported this species (as *S. velutina*) from Bank's Valley, Jamestown, Rupert's Valley, and Sandy Bay. Modern material has been collected from Egg Island, Millenium Forest, Sappers Way, Scotland, and Teutonic Hall which all constitute new locality records.

Segestriidae Simon, 1893

Segestria florentina (Rossi, 1790)

Segestria perfida: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 532.
Segestria senoculata: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 212 (misidentification).
Segestria senoculata: Melliss 1875: 207–208 (misidentification).
Segestria perfida: Melliss 1875: 207–208.
Segestria florentina: Benoit 1977d: 45.
Segestria florentina: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 314, unnumbered fig. of retreat.
Segestria florentina: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42–43, 2 unnumbered figs., unnumbered fig. of retreat.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Rose Bower, 16 April 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 749SH; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Little Varneys, 01 February 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 340SH; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Piccolo Hill Gumwood (Longwood), 05 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2544/V; 2♂♂, 7♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 19 October 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 2♂♂, 7♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 1963, leg. and colln A.

Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 16 January 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 3♂♂, 4♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 1962, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 3 October 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 31 January 1970, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 28 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 3♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 29 September 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂, 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK 1937.4.23.42), St Helena Id, Mar. 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♂, 3♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 19 March 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 15 May 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 5♂♂, 1♀, 6 imm.(OUMNH 216), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 2♀♀ (OUMNH 219.vi), same data; 1♂ (OUMNH 219.ii), same data; 1♂ (OUMNH 219.i), same data; 1 imm. (OUMNH 219.iv), same data; 1♀ (OUMNH 219.iii), same data; 1 imm. (OUMNH 219.v), same data; 1♂, 13♀♀, 7 imm. (OUMNH 220), same data; 1 imm. (OUMNH 2264. A), same data; 1♀ (SHNT), Pouncey's, 21 February 2019, leg. A. Dutton.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to Argentina, Brazil, Saint Helena and Uruguay (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread across the island. Benoit (1977d) recorded this species from Fisher's Valley, Plantation House, Prosperous Bay Plain, Sandy Bay, Scotland, Teutonic Hall, and Varneys. Recent visual records by DS and LF, and newly examined material, include the following additional sites: Flagstaff Hill, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, Horse Pasture, Jamestown, Pouncey's, Piccolo Hill, Rose Bower, and Sapper Way.

Remarks: We agree with Benoit (1977d: 45–46) that *Segestria senoculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) probably never occurred on Saint Helena. We conclude the specimen attributed by O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873) was a misidentified juvenile of *S. florentina*.

Selenopidae Simon, 1897

Anyphops stauntoni (Pocock, 1902)

Anyphops stauntoni: Benoit 1977h: 63–64.
Anyphops stauntoni: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 314.
Anyphops stauntoni: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 17–20 January 2006, female collected 17 January 2006, male collected 20 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 3783/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, on She Cabbage, 02 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2324/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Swampy Gut, 01 January–30 April 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 1045SH; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Actaeon Peak [= Mount Actaeon] (Site 08), 08 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2559/V; 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Vesey Waterfall, 24 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2485/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, in deadwood of She Cabbage, 18 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2443/V; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 19 May 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Hunt's Gut, St Helena Id, 22 December 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'elongate spider in web over stream flowing through'; 1♂ (NHMUK), Jamestown, Saint Helena, 29 September 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'tiny Beetle'; 1♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 14 January 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 4♂♂, 2♀♀, 4 imm. (NHMUK 1937.4.23 29–38), Saint Helena, 1800 ft [= 548 m], February 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♂, 2♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 19 March 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂, 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 11 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'black spider in [2 words illeg.]; 5 spiders'; 1♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.12493), Swampy Gut, She Cabbage hedge, 07 February 2003, leg. P&MA, 964SH, J&FM colln, 23849; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.12494), Prince Andrew School, boot trap, 31 December 1995–21 January 1996, leg. P&MA, 267SH; 3♀♀ (SHNT), FLAX, Diana's Peak, 15°58′15.6″S 5°42′03.6″W, malaise trap, 13–20 February 2017; 1♂, 1♀ (SHNT), FICO 06, Fisher's Valley [at] Cook's Bridge, 15°57′10.8″S 5°39′32.4″W, malaise trap; 1♀ (SHNT), PENE 03, Peak Dale, new site, 15°59′20.4″S 5°44′16.8″W, malaise trap; 1♂ (SHNT), PENE 10, Peak Dale, new site, 15°59′20.4″S 5°44′16.8″W, malaise trap; 1♂ (SHNT), Teutonic Hall, 08 November 2022, leg. R. S. Key; 2♂♂ (SHNT), GING 08, Ginger Patch, High Peak, 15°58′46.7″S 5°44′07.2″W, malaise trap; 1♀ (SHNT), FLAX 09, Diana's Peak, 15°58′15.6″S 5°42′03.6″W, malaise trap; 2 imm. (SHNT), Cason's, Site 2, leg. N. Stevens; 1♀, 1 imm. (SHNT), Thompson's Wood, malaise trap, 06 May 2022, leg. N. Stevens; 1♂ (SHNT), Actaeon, well spring, pitfall, 29 October 2022, leg. not stated; 4 imm. (SHNT), Woody Ridge, Site 1, leg. and date not stated.

Global distribution: South Africa, introduced to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Widespread and ubiquitous in virtually all habitats, clearly non-native. Indeed, DS and LF found this species at virtually every fieldwork site visited on the island and it is also common in houses. Historical localities given by Benoit (1977h) are Bank's Valley, Blue Hill, The Briars, Deadwood Plain, Friar's Valley, Horse Point Plain, Mount Actaeon, Mount Eternity, Oak Bank, Plantation House, Pleasant Valley, Prosperous Bay Plain, Rural Retreat Gut, Sandy Bay, Stitch's Ridge, and Teutonic Hall. Newly recorded (but hardly surprising) sites are: Cason's, Cuckhold's, Diana's Peak, Fisher's Valley, Grapevine Gut, High Peak, Hunt's Gut, Jamestown, Peak

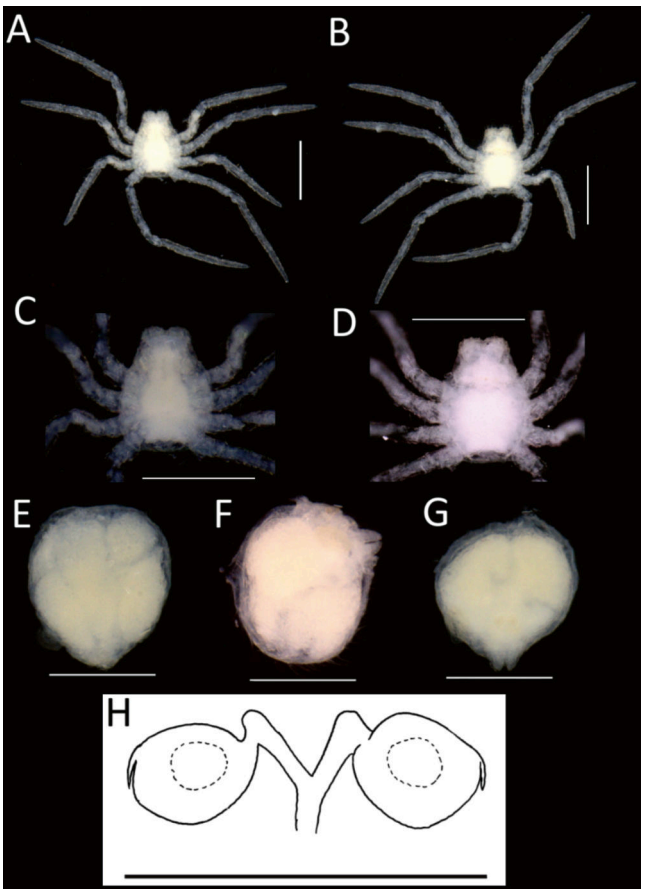


Fig. 56: *Anapistula martinae* Sherwood, Harvey, Fowler, Joshua, Stevens, Scipio-O'Dean & Ellick sp. nov., holotype female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** close-up of carapace and chelicerae, dorsal view; **D** close-up of maxilla, sternum, and labium, ventral view; **E** abdomen, dorsal view; **F** same, lateral view; **G** same, ventral view; **H** drawing of endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.25 mm. Photographs and drawing by MSH.

Dale, Prince Andrew School, Mount Vesey Waterfall, Swampy Gut, Thompson's Wood, and Woody Ridge.

Remarks: This spider can be found in great density in almost all habitats, including the cloud forest. This species has been observed as prey of *Argyrodes mellissi* at Oak Bank by DS, LF, and DJ, which will be discussed in detail in another work.

Sicariidae Keyserling, 1880

Loxosceles rufescens (Dufour, 1820)

Loxosceles rufescens: Benoit 1977e: 47.
Loxosceles distinctus: Benoit 1977e: 47–48.
Loxosceles rufescens: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 308.
Loxosceles distincta: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 308.
Loxosceles rufescens: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 44–45, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Beneaden View, 17 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2609/V; 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), 2609/V; Gregory's Battery, 29 April 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 874SH; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 26 January 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'flat spider and nest'; 2♀♀ (NHMUK 1937.4.23.14–16), Saint Helena, 8000 ft [presumably a typographical error for 800 ft, 243 m, as no part of Saint Helena is at elevation of 8000 ft], March 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13509), Prosperous Bay Plain, October 2003, leg. P&MA, 1575/v, J&FM colln, 23895; 1♀ (SHNT), Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, under stone,

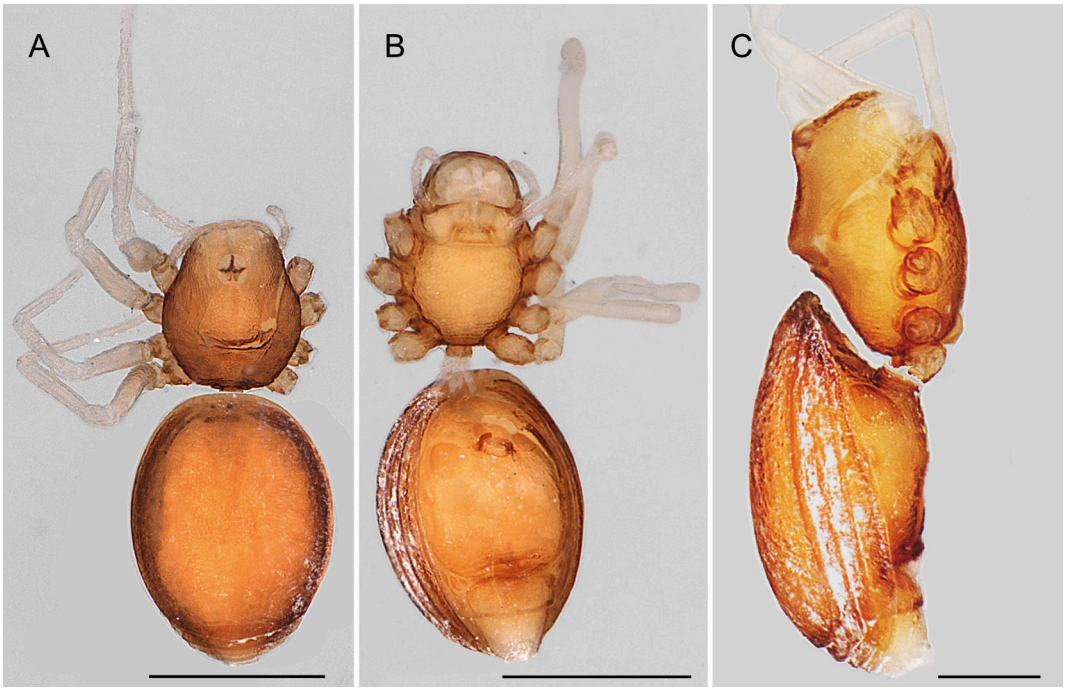


Fig. 57: *Tetrablemma helenense* Benoit, 1977, holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.ARA.137656. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, lateral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm. Photographs by RJ & AH.

collected by hand, 14 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood, D. Joshua and L. Fowler.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to the Americas, parts of Asia, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977e) recorded this species from Friar's Valley, Prosperous Bay Plain, Rupert's Valley, and Sandy Bay. Newly recorded from preserved specimens from Gregory's Battery, and Varneys. However, this species is much more widespread, evident from visual records made by DS at Jamestown (including Sister's Walk), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, and Horse Point Plain whilst searching for other species.

Symphytgnathidae Hickman, 1931

Anapistula martinae Sherwood, Harvey, Fowler, Joshua, Stevens, Scipio-O'Dean & Ellick sp. nov. (Fig. 56)

Anapistula sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54.

Type material: Holotype ♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lot, Saint Helena, from pipe trap near base of Lot, 1995, leg. P&MA.

Diagnosis: *Anapistula martinae* sp. nov. most closely resembles the female of *A. caecula* Baert & Jocqué, 1983 (Ivory Coast) in the general shape of the endogyne, but can be differentiated by the rounded receptacles (kidney-shaped in *A. caecula*), and by the shorter and wider median duct (median duct elongate and thin in *A. caecula*).

Etymology: The specific epithet is a matronym in honour of our colleague and friend Martina Peters (Head of Conservation, Saint Helena National Trust) in recognition of her contributions to invertebrate zoology on Saint Helena, particularly managing large-scale conservation projects on the island.

Description of holotype female: Total length excluding chelicerae 0.65. Carapace 0.27 long, 0.22 wide. Abdomen: 0.38 long, 0.35 wide. Eyes absent. Leg measurements: I 0.60 (0.16+0.08+0.14+0.15+0.07), II 0.57 (0.15+0.08+0.15 +0.11+0.08), III 0.46 (0.12+0.05+0.13+0.09+0.07), IV 0.66 (0.24+0.06+0.15+0.12+0.09). Leg formula 4123. Colour (in alcohol): entirely pale white, translucent (Fig. 56A–G).

Endogyne: Median duct Y-shaped, short, lateral lobes narrow, forming a C-shaped curve, receptacles large, oval, fertilization ducts short, situated laterally (Fig. 56H).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, Lot, Saint Helena.

Remarks: This specimen was mentioned in the unpublished report of Mendel, Ashmole & Ashmole (2008). We present herein the description of this new, eyeless, species of *Anapistula* Gertsch, 1941. This is the first true symphytognathid from Saint Helena.

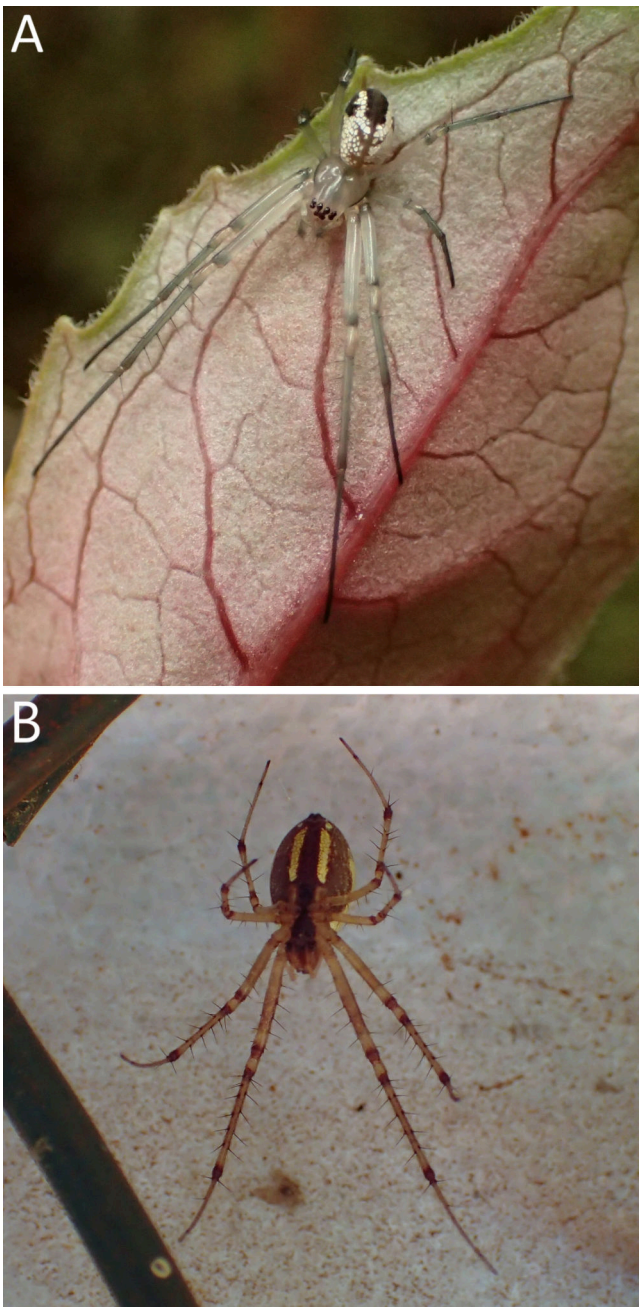


Fig. 58: *Leucauge digna* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) females *in vivo*. A dorsal view; B ventral view of another specimen. Photographs by LF.

Tetrablemmidae O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873

Tetrablemma helenense Benoit, 1977 (Fig. 57)

Tetrablemma helenensis Benoit, 1977c: 42–44, fig. 16a–f (♀).
Tetrablemma helenensis: Lehtinen 1981: 59, figs. 267–268, 281 (♀).
Tetrablemma helenense: Brignoli 1983: 158.
Tetrablemma helenensis: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 314.
Tetrablemma helenense: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 42.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ ARA.Ara.137656), Rupert's Valley, 27 April 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.



Fig. 59: *Leucauge digna* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133421, epigyne, ventral view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from the type locality, Rupert's Valley.

Remarks: No further specimens have been found since the original description. We agree with Lehtinen (1981) that this species (Fig. 57) is probably a synonym but refrain from taxonomic action at present as, we believe more intensive searches for this species should be made, if possible, in Ruperts Valley.

Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866

Glenognatha argyrostilba (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876)

Dyschiriognatha atlantica Holm, 1969: 63, figs. 1–5 (♂).
Dyschiriognatha atlantica: Benoit,1977n: 160, fig. 69a–e (♂).
Dyschiriognatha argyrostilba: Bosmans & Bosselaers, 1994: 346, figs. 132–147 (♂♀, synonymy of *Dyschiriognatha atlantica*).
Dyschiriognatha atlantica: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 315 (unaware of work of Bosmans & Bosselaers, 1994).
Glenognatha argyrostilba: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48–49, unnumbered fig.
Original description, Saint Helena references, and synonymy of Saint Helenian species only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Type material: See Holm (1969), originally deposited in RMCA but not found in collections in 2022 by DS, RJ, and AH.

Global distribution: Known from Africa, the Americas, Saint Helena, and the Seychelles (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from the type locality of the synonym *D. atlantica*: Sandy Bay.

Leucauge digna (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) (Figs. 58–59)

Tetragnatha digna O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 535–536, pl. 42, fig. 3 (♀).



Fig. 60: *Argyrodes argyrodes* (Walckenaer, 1841) female *in vivo*, feeding on prey item of *Argiope trifasciata* (Forskål, 1775). Photograph by LF.

Tetragnatha indigna O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 536–537, pl. 42, fig. 4 (♂♀).
Meta digna: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 222–223 (♂, synonymy of *Tetragnatha indigna*).
Meta digna: Melliss 1875: 213–214.
Leucauge digna: Benoit 1977n: 157–160, fig. 68a–f (♂♀).
Leucauge digna: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 315, unnumbered fig.
Leucauge digna: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 48–49, 4 unnumbered figs., 1 unnumbered fig. of web.

Type material examined: Syntypes 2♂♂ (OUMNH 860.12), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; syntypes 2♂♂ (OUMNH 860), same data; syntype 1♀ (OUMNH 860.32), same data; (OUMNH 860), syntypes 4♂♂, 3 imm. ♂♂, 1 imm. (OUMNH 860), same data; syntype 1 imm. (OUMNH 860), same data; syntype 1 imm. (OUMNH 860.4), same data; syntypes 22♀♀, 27 imm. (OUMNH 853), same data.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, off foliage of Gumwoods, 31 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2317/V; 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, I1, leg. and colln P&MA, 5526; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, at night, leg. and colln P&MA, 2566/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, on whitewood, 02 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2330/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cambrian House, Jamestown (ET), (misidentified as male of *Argiope trifasciata*), 03 April 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4427/C; 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 01 November 1961, 'spider with woodlouse it was carrying up window'; 1 imm. ♂ (NHMUK 1937.4.23.48–51), Saint Helena, March 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♂, 9♀♀ (NHMUK 1937.4.23.19–28), Kingshurst, Saint Helena, February 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 3 imm. (OUMNH 2264. A), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133421), containing female genitalia, Cason's Gate, Saint Helena, 2400–2600 ft [= 731–792 m], 23 February 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

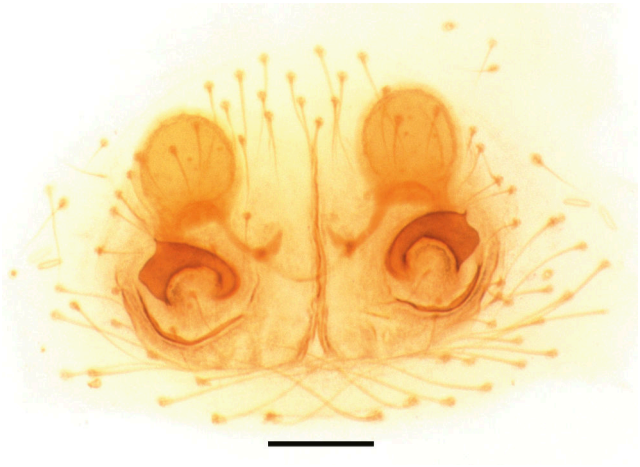


Fig. 61: *Argyrodes argyrodes* (Walckenaer, 1841) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136861, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Widespread in the cloud forest and other nearby moist habitats. Benoit (1977n) recorded this species from Bishop's Bridge, The Briar's, Cason's Gate, Fisher's Valley, 'High Central Ridge', High Peak, Luffkins, Mount Eternity, Oak Bank, Plantation House, Pleasant Valley, Sandy Bay, Teutonic Hall, Thompson's Wood, and Varneys. Newly recorded here, based on preserved specimens from Cuckhold's, Grapevine Gut, Jamestown, Kingshurst, and Peak Dale, and visual records by DS and LF were made at Burnt Rock, Diana's Peak, Fairyland, George Benjamin Arboretum, and Mount Actaeon.

Remarks: A ubiquitous and widespread species (Fig. 58). Melliss (1875: 213) observed specimens of *M. digna* [in the cloud forest] at Diana's Peak were generally smaller and more slender than those in other, low altitude, habitats. The type series is large, and it is impossible to discuss the taxonomic validity of this species until a full generic revision is undertaken, which is very much outside the scope of the current work. Thus, we refrain from an isolated redescription and designation of a lectotype and paralectotypes here. A slide preparation by Benoit (1977n) is hereby figured to assist in identification in the meantime (Fig. 59), which was compared directly against the female type material by DS.

Tetragnatha nitens (Audouin, 1826)

Tetragnatha pelusia: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 222.
Tetragnatha pelusia: Melliss 1875: 213.
Tetragnatha nitens: Benoit 1977n: 156.
Tetragnatha nitens: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 315.
Tetragnatha nitens: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, 2 unnumbered figs., one of web.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 08 November 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'Bishops Bridge'; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13482), Grapevine Gut, 24 January 1995, leg. P&MA, 279SH, J&FM colln, 23870;

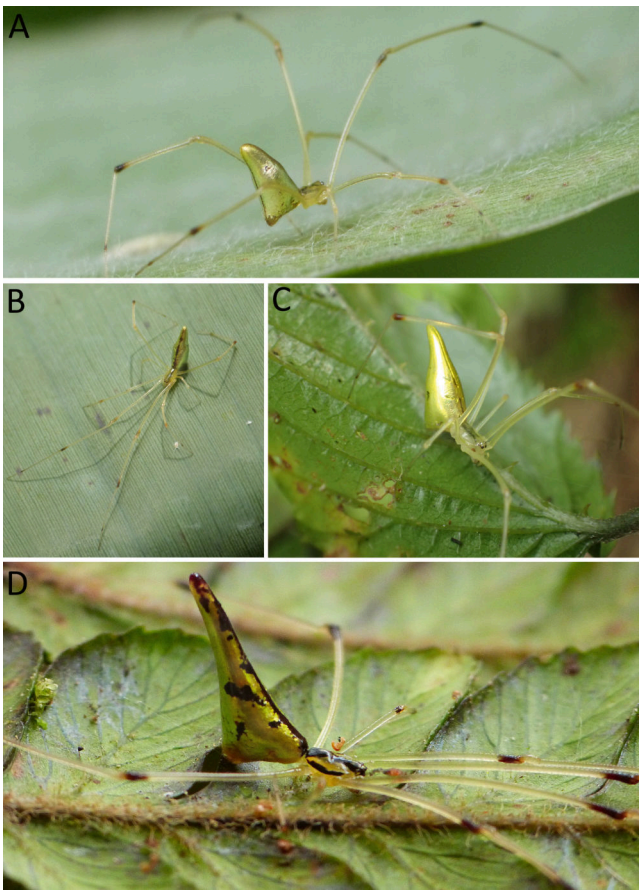


Fig. 62: *Argyrodes mellissi* (O. Pickard-Cambrirge, 1870) females *in vivo*. **A–C** light form; **D** dark, spotted, form. Photographs by LF.

3♀♀ (OUMNH 851.3), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 2♀♀ (OUMNH 851), same data; 2♂♂ (OUMNH 851), same data; 3 imm. (OUMNH 851), same data; 2♂♂, 1♀ (SHNT), Fisher's [Valley], malaise trap, 21–24 November 2022, leg. N. Stevens.

Global distribution: Indigenous to southeast Asia; introduced to the Americas, Mediterranean, the Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known previously from The Hermitage (part of the state of Plantation House, Melliss 1875: 213), The Briar's, Oak Bank, and Sandy Bay (Benoit 1977n). Newly recorded here from specimens from Fisher's Valley, Grapevine Gut, and Varneys, in addition to visual records by DS, LF, and DJ at Sharks Valley.

Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833

Argyrodes argyrodes (Walckenaer, 1841) (Figs. 60–61)

Argyrodes epeirae: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 222.
Argyrodes epeïrae: Melliss 1875: 213.
Argyrodes argyrodes: Benoit 1977m: 132–134, fig. 55.
Argyrodes argyrodes: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, 4 unnumbered figs., one of egg sac and one in web with *A. trifasciata*.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).



Fig. 63: *Argyrodes mellissi* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129349, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Material examined: 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peaks Washhouse (Site 03), off Tree Fern, leg. and colln P&MA, 2562/V; 2♀♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, 29 June 1955, leg. L. F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln; 2♀♀ (NHMUK), Jamestown, Saint Helena, 8000 ft [presumably a typographical error for 800 ft (243 m) because no part of Saint Helena is at elevation of 8000 ft], 29 June 1955, leg. L. F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln; 2♂♂, 12♀♀, 1 imm. (OUMNH 552.2), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 2 imm. (OUMNH 552.1), same data; 2♂♂, 1♀ (OUMNH 552.3), same data; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.136861), containing female genitalia, Mount Eternity, Saint Helena, 1900 ft [= 579 m], leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1♂ (SHNT), Mulberry Gut, Saint Helena, from periphery of web of *Argiope trifasciata* female, 10 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood; 1 imm. ♂, 3♀♀ (SHNT), Man & Horse, Dry Gut Hill, 26 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Thompson's Hill, 20 April 2018, leg. N. Stevens; 1 imm. (SHNT), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 23 November 2018, leg. S. Isaac.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to Hawaii, Saint Helena, the Seychelles, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Historical specimens do not carry any specific locality names, except for material from Mount Eternity recorded by Benoit (1977m). Newly recorded here from Heart-Shaped Waterfall, Jamestown, Peaks Washhouse, Man and Horse Cliffs, Mount Eternity, Mulberry Gut, and Thompson's Hill.

Remarks: This species is widespread throughout the island and can commonly be found in the webs of *Argiope trifasciata* (Fig. 60). One slide prepared by Benoit (1977m) is presented (Fig. 61).

Argyrodes mellissi (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870) (Figs. 62–63)

Ariadne mellissii O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870: 534–535, pl. 42, fig. 2 (♀).
Ariadne mellissii: Melliss 1875: 211–212.
Ariamnes mellissi: Simon 1894: 501.
Argyrodes mellissi: Benoit 1977m: 134–135, figs. 56, 57a–d (♂♀).
Argyrodes mellissii: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 315, unnumbered fig.
Argyrodes mellissi: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 25, 50–51, 4 unnumbered figs., one of egg sac and one of habitus on postal stamp.
Argyrodes sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, unnumbered fig.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (OUMNH 562), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, beside old She Cabbage, 18 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2468/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, high up in Taylors (Site 06), off Tree Fern, leg. and colln P&MA, 6286/C; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129349), containing female genitalia, Mount Actaeon, 'High Central Ridge', 2600–2700 ft [= 792–823 m], 08 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133303), containing damaged female genitalia, Cabbage Tree Road, 'High Central Ridge', 2500 ft [= 762 m], March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873) did not specify a locality when describing this species. However, Melliss (1875: 211) noted that it "exists only on the very mountain tops at Diana's Peak, nearly 3000 feet above the sea, as far removed from the habitats of imported creatures as it is possible to be.". He also mentions it is very rare even in in the 1870s, and that it occurs underneath the shade of endemic cabbage trees and ferns. Benoit (1977m) reported this species from Cabbage Tree Road, Diana's Peak, and 'High Central Ridge'. Newly recorded here from Grapevine Gut, Oak Bank (DS, LF and DJ pers. obs.), and Taylors. Also, recent visual records of this unmistakeable species (Fig. 62) were also made in 2023 at Mount Pleasant, and Rose Bower (LF and DJ pers. obs.) suggesting this species is, indeed, more widespread than previously thought. Distribution studies are ongoing, and more localities are to be expected in due course. Two microscope slides containing female genitalia were discovered in RMCA, one (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129349) is figured (Fig. 63).

Cryptachaea blattea (Urquhart, 1886)

Achaearanea acoreensis: Benoit 1977m: 132.
Cryptachaea blattea: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, 2 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena reference only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

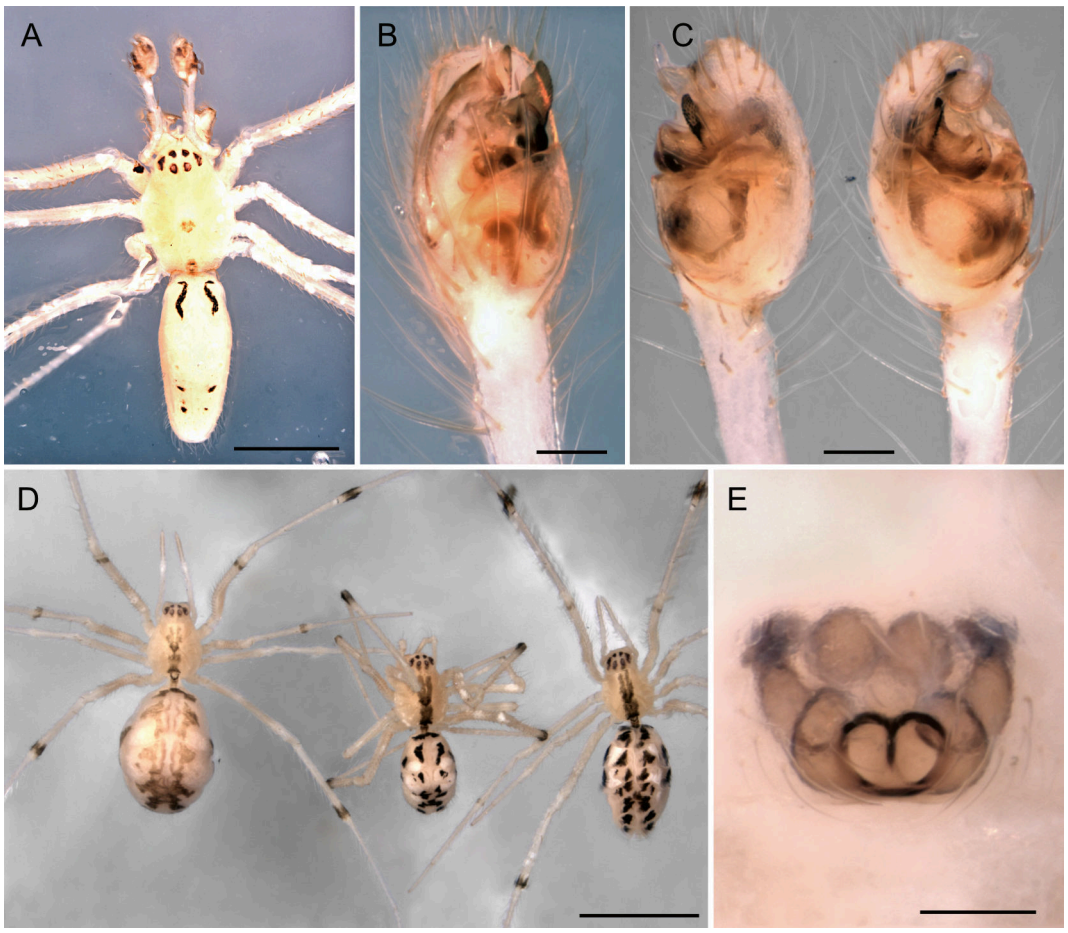


Fig. 64: *Helenidion sciaphilum* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov., paratype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133377 (A–C) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133377 (D–E). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** right palp, retrolateral view; **C** right and left palps, ventral view; **D** habitus, dorsal view; **E** epigyne, ventral view. At = atrium, Co = conductor, Cop = copulatory openings, Em = embolus, Ma = median apophysis. Scale bars = 2 mm (D), 1 mm (A), 0.1 mm (B, C, E). Photographs by DS, RJ & AH.

Global distribution: Known from Africa, the Americas, Europe, Australia, Saint Helena, and New Zealand (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Blue Hill, Fisher's Valley, 'High Central Ridge', Plantation House, and Stitch's Ridge (Benoit 1977m: 132).

Enoplognatha mandibularis **(Lucas, 1846)**

Enoplognatha mandibularis: Benoit 1977m: 138.
Enoplognatha mandibularis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, night, 09 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 3796/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Actaeon, February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 5506; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, high up in Taylors (Site 06), 18 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6287/C; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, at night, 09 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6299/C.

Distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean, introduced to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977m) recorded this species from Sandy Bay. Newly recorded from Cuckhold's, Grapevine Gut, and Mount Actaeon.

Remarks: Males of this species (along with specimens of *Napometa sanctaehelenae* and an indeterminable juvenile tetragnathid) were misidentified as '*Argyrodes* sp. indet.' in the report of Mendel, Ashmole & Ashmole (2008).

Helenidion **Sherwood, Marusik, Fowler, Stevens & Joshua gen. nov.**

Theridion: Benoit 1977m: 144 (in part).

Type species: *Theridion sciaphilum* Benoit, 1977.

Diagnosis: Males of *Helenidion* gen. nov. differ from all other Theridiinae known in the region by having a combination of an elongate palpal tibia approximately 8 times longer than wide, nearly equal in length to the cymbium, palpal tibia equipped with long and robust macrosetae, non-claw-like apex of the cymbium, and femur I dorsally with numerous macrosetae, (palpal tibia less than 8 times longer than wide, less than 0.75 as long as cymbium, lacking long, robust macrosetae and without claw-like apex to cymbium

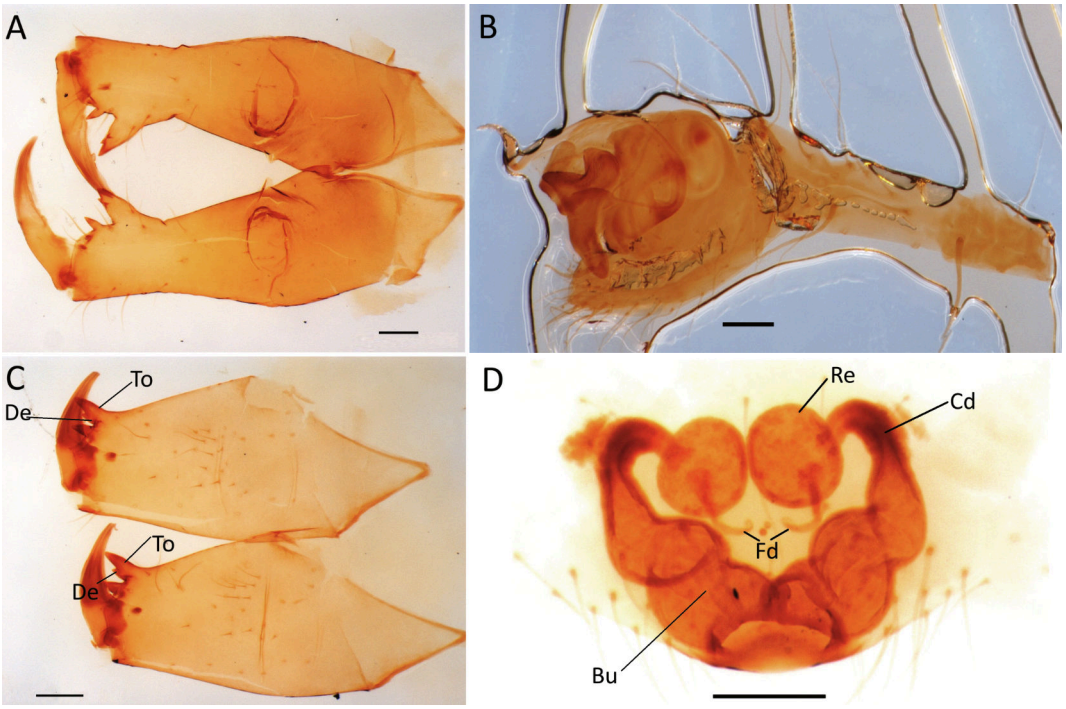


Fig. 65: *Helenidion sciaphilum* (Benoit, 1977) gen. et comb. nov. paratypes, slide preparations: BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133422 (A–B) and BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133281 (C–D). **A** male chelicerae, dorsal view; **B** palp, prolatero-ventral view; **C** female chelicerae, dorsal view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view. Bu = bursa copulatrix, Cd = copulatory ducts, De = denticle of mesal cheliceral tooth, Fd = fertilization ducts, Re = receptacle, To = mesal cheliceral tooth. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

(last two characters present in *Bardala* Saaristo, 2006 but palpal tibia much shorter), and femur I without macrosetae (present in *Sesato* Saaristo, 2006, but palpal tibia much shorter) in other known genera). Females can be distinguished from other Theridiinae known (and illustrated) in the region by having transversal oval atrium with an anterior cusp, and by presence of 2 retromarginal teeth on the chelicera, the mesal tooth being larger and closer to the fang, carrying a denticle (De). The new genus is most similar to *Rugathodes* Archer, 1950 based on the elongate chelicerae with an outgrowth in the male and the similar general epigynal morphology. However, *Helenidion* gen. nov. is readily distinguished from *Rugathodes* by the palpal tibia nearly equal in length to the cymbium and presence of palpal tibial macrosetae (palpal tibia half or less than half the length of cymbium and palpal tibial macrosetae absent in *Rugathodes*).

Etymology: The generic epithet is a combination of Helena (from Saint Helena), and *Theridion*, in reference to the locality of the type species and its former generic placement. The gender is neuter.

Description: Carapace and abdomen elongate, both longer than wide. Fovea present and situated proximally on carapace. Chelicera in male approximately 3 times longer than maximal width (e.g. Fig. 65A) with 2 teeth, distal tooth smaller, proximal much larger, with a single denticle; female chelicera 2× longer than maximal width, with 2 teeth, mesal tooth with single denticle (Figs. 65C, 67E). Colulus absent. Male palp (only known for the type species) with elongate macrosetae on dorsal face of femur I, palpal tibia ~8× longer than wide, almost as long as cymbium, with long distal macrosetae, almost as long as cymbium; cymbium oval, ~1.6× longer than wide, apically rounded, without projections; bulb oval, almost 2 times longer than wide; subtegulum longer than half of bulb; median apophysis large with 2 distinct arms: anterior (Aa) and ventral (Va), anterior triangle-shaped in ventral view, covered with fine teeth, ventral with sharply pointed tip directed antero-dorsally; conductor elongate, originating in proximal half; embolus short, coiled. Epigyne with oval transversal atrium, with 2 separate copulatory openings separated by kind of septum; copulatory opening leading to kind of weakly sclerotized bursa copulatrix (Bu), copulatory ducts originating from the Bu, either cylindrical or gradually tapering, and adjoining globular receptacles from lateral side; receptacles closely spaced, fertilization ducts converging.

Distribution: Known only from Saint Helena.

Species included: *Helenidion sciaphilum* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov. and *H. huberti* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov.

***Helenidion sciaphilum* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov.** (Figs. 64–66)

Theridium sciaphilum Benoit, 1977m: 144–147, figs. 62a–d, 63a–b (♂♀).
Theridion sciaphilum: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316.
Theridion sciaphilum: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 41, 52, 3 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133365), 'High Central Ridge', Saint Helena, 19 February 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; paratypes 2♀♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129316), 'High Central Ridge', Mount Actaeon, 11 December 1965, 2600–2700 ft

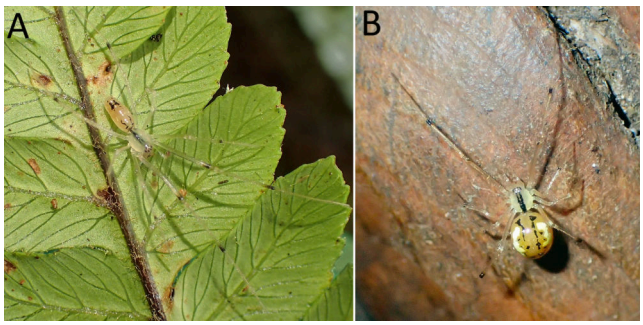


Fig. 66: *Helenidion sciaphilum* (Benoit, 1977) gen. et comb. nov. *in vivo*. **A** male; **B** female. Photographs by LF.

[= 792–822 m], leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 2♂♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129318), same data; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129480), same data; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133281), 'High Central Ridge', Cabbage Tree Road, Saint Helena, 2500 ft [= 762 m], March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133387), same data except April 1967; 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133401), Teutonic Hall, Saint Helena, 15°48′S 5°42′W, 22–31 January 1967, 1500–1800 ft [= 457–548 m], leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133441), Diana's Peak, Cuvette, 15°58′S 5°42′W, 09–15 February 1967, leg. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1♂, 1♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133447), same data; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133422), containing paratype male chelicerae and palp, Cason's Gate, Saint Helena, 2400–2600 ft [= 731–792 m], 23 February 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133281), containing paratype female genitalia and chelicerae, Cabbage Tree Road, 'High Central Ridge', 2500 ft [= 762 m], March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; for other physical specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Benoit (1977m).

Other material examined: 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley Head, off Black Scale Fern, 12 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6284/C; 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, off Tree Fern, 07 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6281/C; 2♂♂, 1♀ (SHNT), FERN 02 Diana's Peak, 15°58′16.2″S 5°42′10.4″W, malaise trap.

Diagnosis: *Helenidion sciaphilum* can be differentiated from *H. huberti* by the I-shaped atrium (infinity-shaped in *H. huberti* comb. nov.), comparatively smaller denticle on the mesal cheliceral tooth (larger in *H. huberti*), and the thinner copulatory ducts (wider in *H. huberti*) and by differences in the colouration of the female (see below).

Description: See Benoit (1977m) except for genitalia and colouration of both sexes. For male palp (Figs. 64B–C, 65B), see genus diagnosis. Female genitalia: epigyne with atrium divided with distinct septum, copulatory ducts and receptacles visible subcutaneously (Fig. 64E); endogyne with copulatory ducts extremely wide in basal half, more than twice the width of apical half, constricted medially,

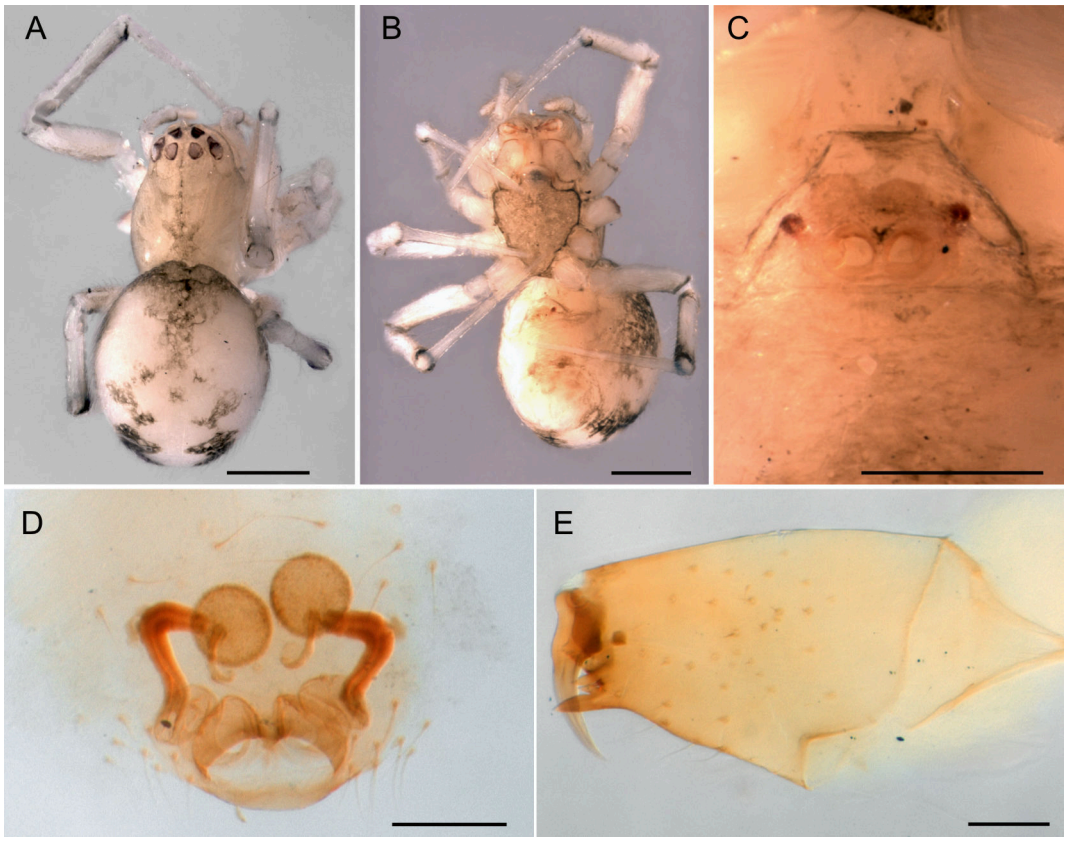


Fig. 67: *Helenidion huberti* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov., holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.ARA.133287 (A–C) and paratype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129483 (D–E). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** epigyne, ventral view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation; **E** chelicerae, ventral view, slide preparation. Bu = bursa copulatrix, Cop = copulatory openings, De = denticle of mesal cheliceral tooth, To = mesal cheliceral tooth. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C) 0.1 mm (D–E). Photographs by DS & AH.

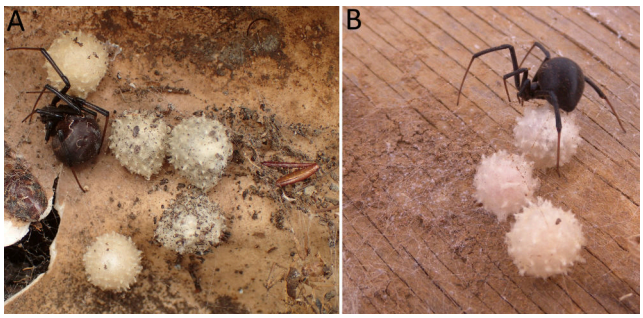


Fig. 68: *Latrodectus geometricus* C. L. Koch, 1841 females *in vivo* at Millenium Forest, Saint Helena with egg sacs, confirming identity. **A** normal form; **B** dark form. Photographs by LF (A) and, courtesy of, Roger Key (B).

curving inwards at apex, leading to globular receptacles, fertilization ducts J-shaped, directed towards epigynal opening, converging (Fig. 65D). Colouration: abdomen pattern of male overall beige with two seahorse-shaped markings dorsally in posterior third, two pairs of black spots in apical third, carapace without markings except two black blotches, one covering the fovea and one at posterior rim of carapace (Figs. 64A, 66A); female with numerous black blotches dorso-medially, arranged often in parallel, carapace with wide black medial band reaching from fovea to posterior edge of carapace (Fig. 64C, 66B).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Described from Cabbage Tree Road, Cason's Gate, Diana's Peak, and Mount Actaeon by Benoit (1977m), Newly recorded from Cuckhold's and Deep Valley.

Remarks: A visually distinctive endemic, identifiable in the field (Fig. 66A–B). We provide photographs of slide preparations of a paratype male and female made by Pierre Benoit (Fig. 65).

***Helenidion huberti* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov.** (Fig. 67)

Theridula huberti Benoit, 1977m: 148–150, fig. 65a–d (♀).
Theridula huberti: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316.
Theridula huberti: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133287), 'High Central Ridge', Cabbage Tree Road, 2500 ft [= 762 m], March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup, 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129483), containing paratype female genitalia, Mount Actaeon, 'High Central Ridge', Saint Helena, 2600–2700 ft [= 792–822 m], 08 December 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; for other physical specimens designated (not examined here), see Benoit (1977m).

Diagnosis: See above diagnosis for *H. sciaphilum*.

Description: See Benoit (1977m) except for genitalia and colouration. Epigyne with infinity-shaped atrium with 2 openings, part of receptacles visible subcutaneously, diagonal from lateral edges of atrium (Fig. 67C); endogyne with copulatory ducts twice as wide in basal quarter than rest of ducts, of equal width, structure simple, almost R-shaped, leading to large circular receptacles, fertilization ducts J-shaped, situated medially on receptacles, positioned downwards towards epigynal opening (Fig. 67D). Colouration: abdomen with black blotches, blended dorso-medially in apical half, splitting in parallel in Y-shape in posterior half, differentiating into demarked black blotches (Fig. 67A–B).

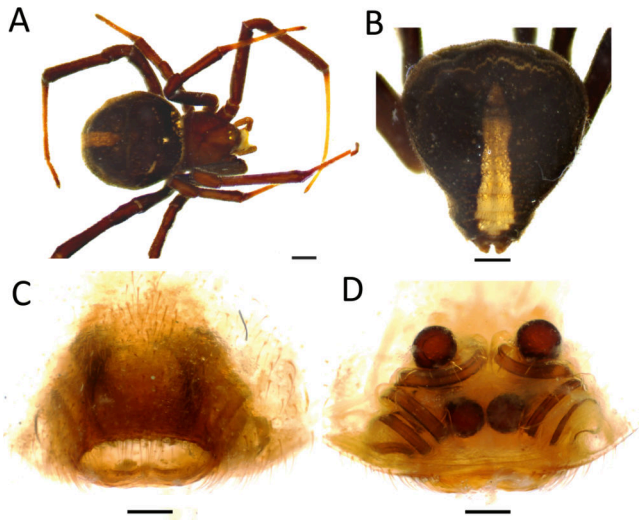


Fig. 69: *Latrodectus renivulvatus* Dahl, 1902 female (NHMUK). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** abdomen, posterior view; **C** epigyne (dissected), ventral view; **D** endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C–D). Photographs by DS.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena, known only from the type locality: Cabbage Tree Road.

Remarks: The internal genitalia of the paratype female were prepared by Benoit (1977m) and is figured here (see above) along with a preparation he made of its chelicera (Fig. 67E). It is unclear why *H. huberti* was placed in *Theridula* Emerton, 1882 by Benoit (1977m), given that it had so many characters which are divergent from that genus.

***Kochiura aulica* (C. L. Koch, 1838)**

Theridium aulicum: Benoit 1977m: 142.
Kochiura aulica: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Mediterranean, Cape Verde Islands, Saint Helena, and the Seychelles (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Jamestown (Benoit 1977m) and has not been seen since the 1960s.

***Latrodectus geometricus* C. L. Koch, 1841** (Fig. 68)

Latrodectus erebus: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 219 (misidentification).
Latrodectus erebus: Melliss 1875: 212 (misidentification).
Latrodectus geometricus: Benoit 1977m: 138.
Latrodectus tredecimguttatus: Benoit 1977m: 138 (misidentification).

Latrodectus tredecimguttatus: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316 (misidentification).
Latrodectus geometricus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52–53, 3 unnumbered figs.
Latrodectus tredecimguttatus: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52–53 (misidentification, unnumbered fig. on page 53 is this species, but is of a specimen not from Saint Helena).
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13514), Prosperous Bay Plain (Central Plain East [Ashmole site], PBP2), 26–30 September 2003, leg. P&MA, 275/V, J&FM colln, 23901.

Global distribution: Likely indigenous to the Mediterranean, introduced to the Afrotropics, Asia, and Saint Helena.

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Half Tree Hollow (Benoit 1977m), and newly from Prosperous Bay Plain (this work).

Remarks: Some specimens on Saint Helena are unusually dark (Fig. 68; DS pers. obs.) in comparison to *L. geometricus* we have seen from other countries (e.g. DS in southern Africa and various parts of the Mediterranean). Some *L. geometricus* material in Egypt has also been observed to be very dark, but such specimens are rare (Hisham El-Hennawy pers. comm.). The uncharacteristically dark colouration of some specimens on Saint Helena is likely the source of the misidentifications of *L. tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790) by O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873: 219, as *L. erebus* Audouin, 1826), Melliss (1875: 212, as *L. erebus*), Benoit (1977m: 138) and Ashmole & Ashmole (2000: 316) because morphology alone is a poor method for identifying females of *Latrodectus* Walckenaer, 1805. Concentrated searches by DS in 2022 revealed only *L. geometricus* on the island, including at Half Tree Hollow, with the distinctive spiked shape of the egg sacs of some of the observed females ruling out other *Latrodectus* species.

Latrodectus renivulvatus **Dahl, 1902** (Figs. 69)

Material examined: 2♀♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, 800 ft, 29 June 1955, leg. L. F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln.

Global distribution: Mainland Africa and the Middle East (World Spider Catalog 2024), introduced to Saint Helena (new record).

Remarks: Only one sample (Fig. 69) has been found, dating from 1955. This species has never again been recorded on the island despite searches by DS throughout the city in 2022, and the comprehensive biosecurity interception program that has been run on the island for many years. Therefore, we consider this species a stowaway and it is likely not present on Saint Helena anymore.

Nesticodes rufipes **(Lucas, 1846)**

Theridium rufipes: Benoit 1977m: 143.
Nesticodes rufipes: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 2♂♂, 1 imm. ♂, 5 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lot, 20 December 1994–06 January 1995, leg. and colln P&MA, 082SH.

Global distribution: Pantropical, known from the Mediterranean, parts of Asia, the Pacific Islands, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Rupert's Valley (Benoit 1977m), and newly from Lot (this work).

Parasteatoda tepidariorum **(C. L. Koch, 1841)**

Theridion tepidariorum: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 219.
Theridion tepidariorum: Melliss 1875: 212.
Achaearanea tepidariorum: Benoit 1977m: 132.
Parasteatoda tepidariorum: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52–53, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 18 November 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'outer wall spider with carabid [several illeg. words]'; 3♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 11 June 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 18 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'with three egg clusters under table at [locality]'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 03 March 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'larger spider taken with its eggs off window screen; smaller spider taken with its prey, a weevil'; 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 12 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, '2 nests under flat stone, young spiders hatched out'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 14 January 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'verandah female with [prey] she was eating'; 3♀♀, 3 imm. (NHMUK 1937.4.23.52–57), Saint Helena, March 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 2♂♂ (NHMUK 1937.4.23.48–51), Saint Helena, 1800ft [= 548 m], March 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 15 May 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'pred.'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 11 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'black spider in [2 words illeg.]; 5 spiders, 3♂♂, 14♀♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 12 March 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, female and her egg masses off verandah; 12 spiders' 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1♂ (OUMNH 607.1), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 3♂♂, 4♀♀, 1 imm. (OUMNH 607.13), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀, 6 imm. (OUMNH 2264.38), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀ (SHNT), Teutonic Hall, 10 November 2022, on wall (outside), leg. R. Key; 4♀♀, 3 imm. (ZMB 29539), Saint Helena, 27 August 1903 [date not found on label, taken from Stand, 1909a], leg. German South Pole Expedition, E. Strand colln.



Fig. 70: *Rhomphaea nasica* (Simon, 1873) non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133302, endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Global distribution: Cosmopolitan, origin unknown but found almost worldwide (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Fisher's Valley, 'High Central Ridge', Lemon Tree Gut, Mount Eternity, Oak Bank, Plantation House, Pleasant Valley, Prosperous Bay Plain, Sandy Bay, Teutonic Hall, Thompson's Wood, and Varneys (Benoit 1977m).

***Platnickina adamsoni* (Berland, 1934)**

Theridium adamsoni: Benoit 1977m: 141.
Platnickina mneon: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, unnumbered fig. (misidentification).
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Pantropical, known from Ascension Island, China, Kapan, Korea, the Americas, the Pacific Islands, Saint Helena, the Seychelles, and South Africa (Sherwood & Sharp 2023b; World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Luffkins, and Sandy Bay (Benoit 1977m).

Remarks: For a recent discussion on the history of *P. adamsoni* and its confusion globally with *P. mneon* see Sherwood & Sharp (2023b).

***Phylloneta sisyphia* (Clerck, 1757)**

Theridium sisyphium: Benoit 1977m: 147.
Phylloneta sisyphia: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

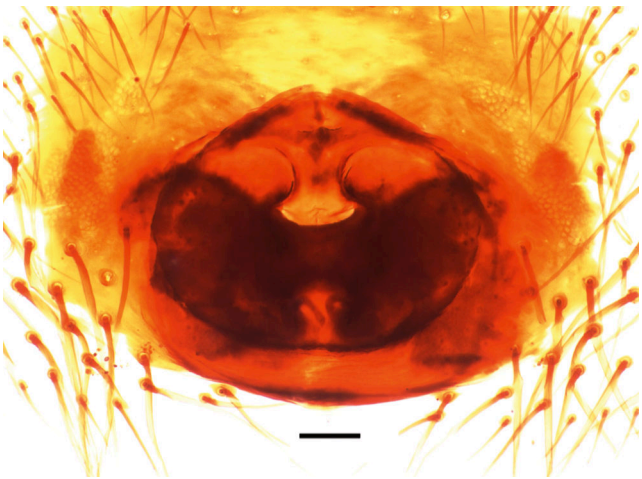


Fig. 71: *Steatoda capensis* Hann, 1990 non-type female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129540, epigyne, ventral view, slide preparation. Scale bar = 0.1 mm. Photograph by AH.

Global distribution: Holarctic, with purported introduction to Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Teutonic Hall (Benoit 1977m), although a recent search in 2022 DS did not find this species again, so it is unclear if it is still present on the island or was a one-time stowaway found by the Belgian entomologists, who were based at Teutonic Hall (Sherwood & Fowler 2023). It is possible this specimen could be a misidentified *P. impressa* (L. Koch, 1881), a species with the Holarctic distribution and also known from India (from where several species have likely been introduced to Saint Helena via historical shipping routes). However, searches at RMCA for the material mentioned by Benoit (1977m) have not located these samples and they are likely lost (DS, AH, and RJ pers. obs.). Until such time as new material can be collected, we tentatively maintain the current identification by Benoit (1977m).

***Rhomphaea nasica* (Simon, 1873)** (Fig. 70)

Argyrodes nasica: Benoit 1977m: 136–138, fig. 58a–f (♂♀).
Rhomphaea nasica: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133302), containing female genitalia, Teutonic Hall, Saint Helena, 1500–1700 ft [= 457–518 m], 20–22 April 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup.

Global distribution: Known from the Afrotropics, Mediterranean, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Teutonic Hall (Benoit 1977m).

Remarks: A slide prepared by Benoit (1977m) used to identify this species (whole specimen not located in collection, lost) is figured (Fig. 70).

***Rhomphaea* sp.**

Material examined: 1♀ (SHNT), Halleys Mount, 25 August 2021, leg. B. R. Leo.

Remarks: A male specimen has been recorded photographically by LF, which lacks the anterior protrusion of the carapace seen in *R. nasica*. Key, Fowler & Pryce (2021) suggested, based only on the photos, this may be *Rhomphaea fictilium* (Hentz, 1850) which is, indeed, a possible candidate. Unfortunately, no preserved male specimens from the island exist of this taxon yet, and thus it cannot be concluded with certainty at the species level and is maintained here as *Rhomphaea* sp. until such time when male specimens can be examined.

***Steatoda capensis* Hann, 1990** (Fig. 71)

Steatoda lepida: Benoit 1977m: 139–141, fig. 59a–c (♀).
Steatoda capensis: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52–53, unnumbered fig.
Steatoda grossa: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 53, unnumbered fig. (misidentification).
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Government Garage Flat, 08 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 442/V; 1♂, 2♀♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Samphire Plain, 21 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 805/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Lower House Plain, 31 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2755/V; 2♀♀ (MMUE G7572.13470), Horse Point Plain, no date on label, leg. P&MA, 045SH, J&FM colln, 23856; 1♂, 3♀♀, 1 imm. (MMUE G7572.13471), Prosperous Bay Plain, no date on label, leg. P&MA, 1064SH, J&FM colln, 23857; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13517), Prosperous Bay Plain (Upper Bone Gully, PBP5), no date on label, leg. P&MA, 322/V, J&FM colln, 23906; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13519), Prosperous Bay Plain (Upper Bone Gully, PBP5), no date on label, leg. P&MA, 328/V, J&FM colln, 23908; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129540), containing female genitalia, Deadwood, Mulberry Gut, 1300 ft [= 396 m], 20 November 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1♂ (SHNT), Millenium Forest, Saint Helena, under stone, collected by hand, 09 November 2022, leg. D. Sherwood and L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Horse Point Plain, Saint Helena, on Ice Plant, at night, leg. N. Stevens; 1♂ (SHNT), Prosperous Bay Plain, 23 January 2018, leg. L. Fowler, folder 12.

Global distribution: Known from Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Saint Helena, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Restricted to arid areas. Known from Deadwood Plain, Fisher's Valley, Horse Point Plain, Mulberry Gut, Prosperous Bay Plain (Benoit 1977m), and newly from Lower House Plain and Millenium Forest (this work).

Remarks: One slide examined, containing the dissected genitalia of a female from Deadwood Plain, is figured (Fig. 71).

***Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838)**

Theridion fulvo-lunatum: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 535.
Theridion fulvo-lunatum: Melliss 1875: 212.
Steatoda grossa: Benoit 1977m: 139.
Steatoda grossa: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 2♀♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Cliff Top, 13 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 1 imm. ♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Prosperous Bay Plain, Gill Waterfall, 29 October 2003, leg. and colln P&MA, 1♀, 2 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Vesey Waterfall, 24 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6289/C; 2♀♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK), Pine Forest near Scotland, St Helena Id, 10 May 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 3♀♀ (NHMUK), Flagstaff Hill, St Helena Id, 19 April 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, '10 black spiders ex'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Napoleon St, Jamestown, St Helena Id, 15 August 1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge [label also reads Varneys, St Helena Id, but likely Loveridge just used this label as he had no blanks spare]; 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 15 June 1959, leg. Col. Griffin, A. Loveridge colln, 'Col. Griffin's (jumping spider) Jamestown; St Helena Id, A. Loveridge leg. 27 November 1959, 'Under stone with eggs, [label ripped most of date illeg.] 1959, Brown jumper, Cape [one word illeg.]'; 2♀♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 13 December 1957, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, '6 + 1 spiders'; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, Jamestown, 29 September 1958, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'verandah female with [prey] she was eating'; 1♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, March 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 3♀♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, Jamestown, '8000 ft' [elevation transcribed verbatim but erroneous for Jamestown or indeed any point on Saint Helena, surely a typographical error, perhaps for 800 ft (243 m)], March 1937, leg. and colln Dr P. Gosse; 1♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 11 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'black spider in [2 words illeg.]; 5 spiders'; 1♂, 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 12 March 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'female and her egg masses off verandah; 12 spiders'; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK), St Helena Id, 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 2♀♀ (NHMUK), Saint Helena, 800 ft, 29 June 1955, leg. L.F. Brown, A. Loveridge colln; 1♀ (OUMNH 607.7), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1 imm. (OUMNH 2264.38), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀ (SHNT), Louren's Site 11, 15°58′11.8″S 5°42′10.5″W, 05 October 2020, 746 m, collector not stated.

Global distribution Indigenous to the Mediterranean; synanthropic, introduced to the Americas, Oceania, mainland Africa, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

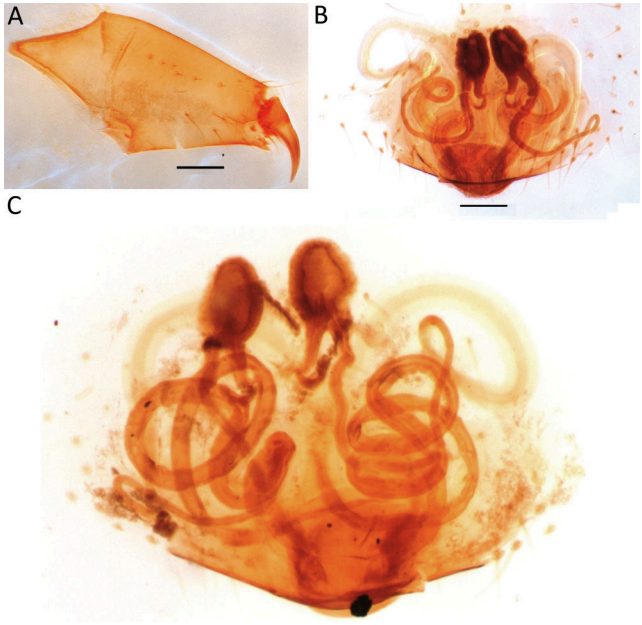


Fig. 72: *Theridion melanostictum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876, non-type females, slide preparations BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129170 (A–B) and BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129096 (C). **A** chelicerae, dorsal view; **B** endogyne, dorsal view; **C** endogyne, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm. Photographs by AH.

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Blue Hill, Fisher's Valley, Horse Point Plain, Luffkins, Mount Eternity, Plantation House, Prosperous Bay Plain, Oak Bank, Sandy Bay, Teutonic Hall, Thompson's Wood (Benoit 1977m), and newly from Diana's Peak, Flagstaff Hill, Jamestown, Mount Vesey Waterfall, Scotland, and Varneys (this work).

Steatoda nobilis (Thorell, 1875)

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to the Americas, northern Europe, Iran, Saint Helena, and Turkey (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Remarks: This species is strictly a stowaway species, it has not properly established on Saint Helena, thanks to sterling efforts from the Saint Helena Biosecurity team. Mention of this species here constitutes the first formally published record of this species from Saint Helena in the literature, but precise details and discussion on this and other stowaway spiders will be dealt with in detail elsewhere (Sherwood *et al.* in prep.).

Steatoda triangulosa (Walckenaer, 1802)

Theridion punicum: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1870: 535.
Theridion punicum: Melliss 1875: 212.
Steatoda triangulosa: Benoit 1977m: 141.
Steatoda triangulosa: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52–53, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to the Americas, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Oak Bank, and Varneys (Benoit 1977m).

Theridion melanurum Hahn, 1831

Theridium denticulatum: Benoit 1977m: 142.
Theridion melanurum: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to the Nearctic, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known only from Thompson's Wood (Benoit 1977m).

Remarks: Searches in RMCA for the material reported by Benoit (1977m) have been unsuccessful. It is entirely possible they were misidentified and belong to one of the other congeners recorded here. However, until such time as new material can be collected, we tentatively maintain this species on the island checklist.

Theridion melanostictum O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876 (Fig. 72)

Theridium purcelli: Benoit 1977m: 142–144, figs. 60a–d, 61a–b (♂♀, misidentification).

Material examined: 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129170), containing female genitalia and chelicerae, lower Fisher's Valley, 1000 ft [= 304 m], 06 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*; 1 microscope slide (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129096), containing female genitalia, Horse Point Plain, Saint Helena, 1300–1400 ft [=396–426 m], 18–20 January 1966, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.* for other non-type material reported from Saint Helena [misidentified as *Theridion purcelli* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1904] see Benoit (1977m).

Global distribution: Synanthropic. Known from the Mediterranean, Asia, parts of the Americas and Poland (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Remarks: The material identified as *T. purcelli* by Benoit (1977m) deposited in RMCA instead refers this widespread non-native species. We discovered some slides in RMCA which were used by Benoit (1977m), these are figured here (Fig. 72). It is newly recorded for Saint Helena and is almost certainly non-native.

Theridion proximum Lawrence, 1964 (Figs. 73–75)

Theridion proximum: Brignoli 1983: 417.
Theridion proximum: Dippenaar-Schoeman *et al.* 2021: 33, 2 fig. (♀).

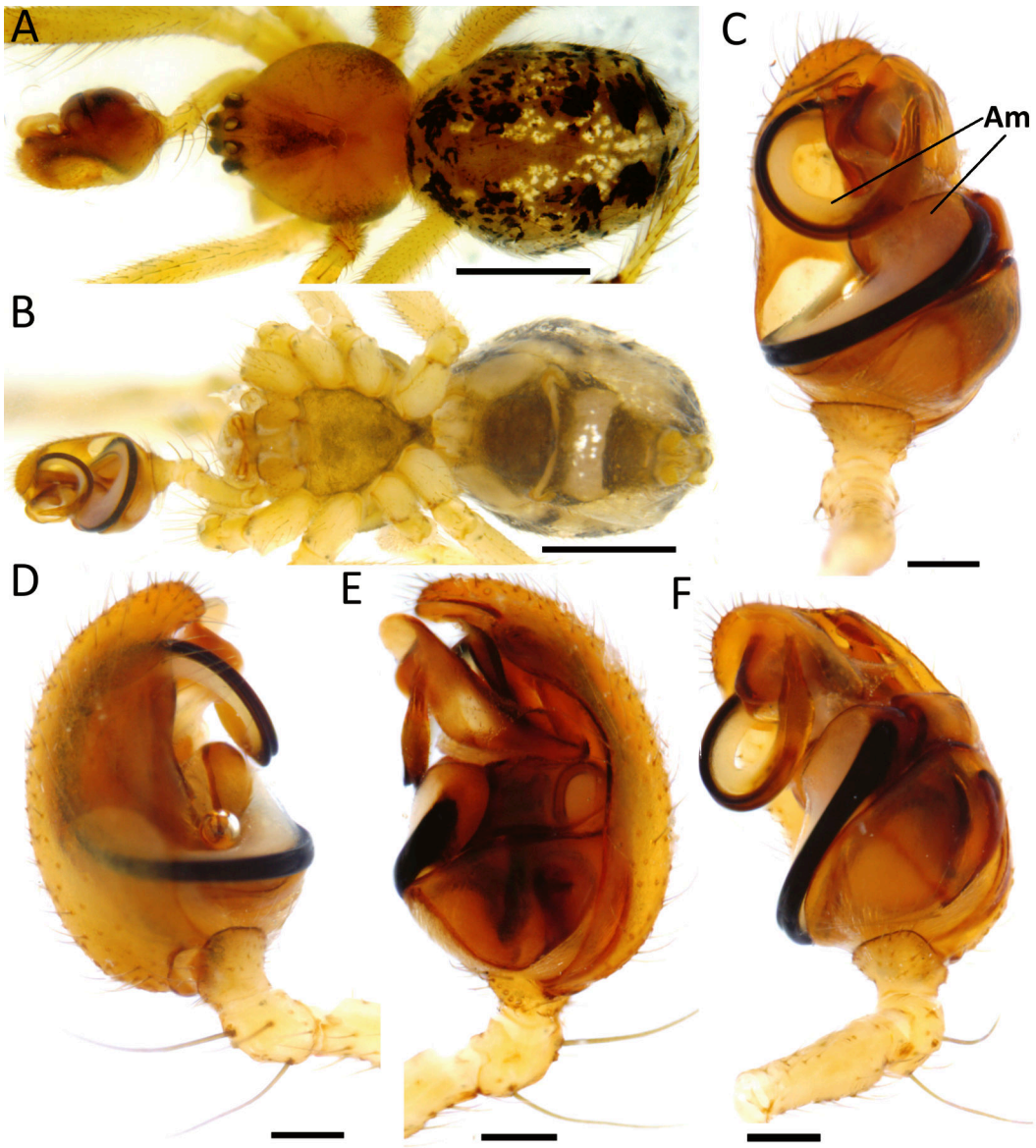


Fig. 73: *Theridion proximum* Lawrence, 1964, non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** palp, ventral view; **D** same, prolateral view; **E** same, retrolateral view; **F** same, retro-ventral view. Am = anterior membrane, Em = embolus. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–B), 0.2 mm (C–F). Photographs by DS.

Theridion purcelli: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52, unnumbered fig. (misidentification).
Theridion sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52.

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Grapevine Gut, in wet part, 02 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2326/V; 1♀, 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, under rocks, 21 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 4315/C; 2♀♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, from soil and litter, 12/2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 5516; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Vesey Waterfall, off wall beside and under waterfall, 24 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6290/C; 1♀ (MMUE G7572.13478), Potato Bay, no date, leg. P&MA, 196SH, J&FM colln, 23866; 1♂ (MMUE G7572.13479), Saint Helena, no precise locality recorded, no date, leg. P&MA, 889SH, J&FM colln, 23867; 5♀♀ (MMUE G7572.13481), Peak Dale, no date, leg. P&MA, 1088SH, J&FM colln, 23869.

Diagnosis: *Theridion proximum* is very closely related to *T. purcelli* but can be distinguished by its smaller body size (male ≤3.2, female ≤4.vs. 2 male ≥5.6, female ≥4.92). Apparent differences in the shape of the embolus are also likely diagnostic but will be discussed elsewhere based on a study with samples outside of Saint Helena (Marusik *et al.* in prep).

Description of non-type male: Total length excluding chelicerae 3.63. Carapace 1.54 long, 1.38 wide. Abdomen 2.09 long, 1.99 wide. Eyes: ALE 0.07, AME 0.10, PLE 0.09, PME 0.10, ALE–AME 0.08, AME–AME 0.14, PLE–PME 0.12, PME–PME 0.11. Legs: I 11.27 (2.59+0.62+3.03+3.82 +1.21), II 8.68 (2.10+0.60+2.31+2.55+1.12), III 4.02 (0.76 +0.39+0.93+1.26+0.68), IV 6.67 (1.86+0.60+1.60+1.84+ 0.77). Colouration (in alcohol) carapace yellow-brown, caput with dark patch of brown setae arranged in a triangle, legs overall leg brown, annulated with brown markings, abdomen beige with black and white speckling on dorsal

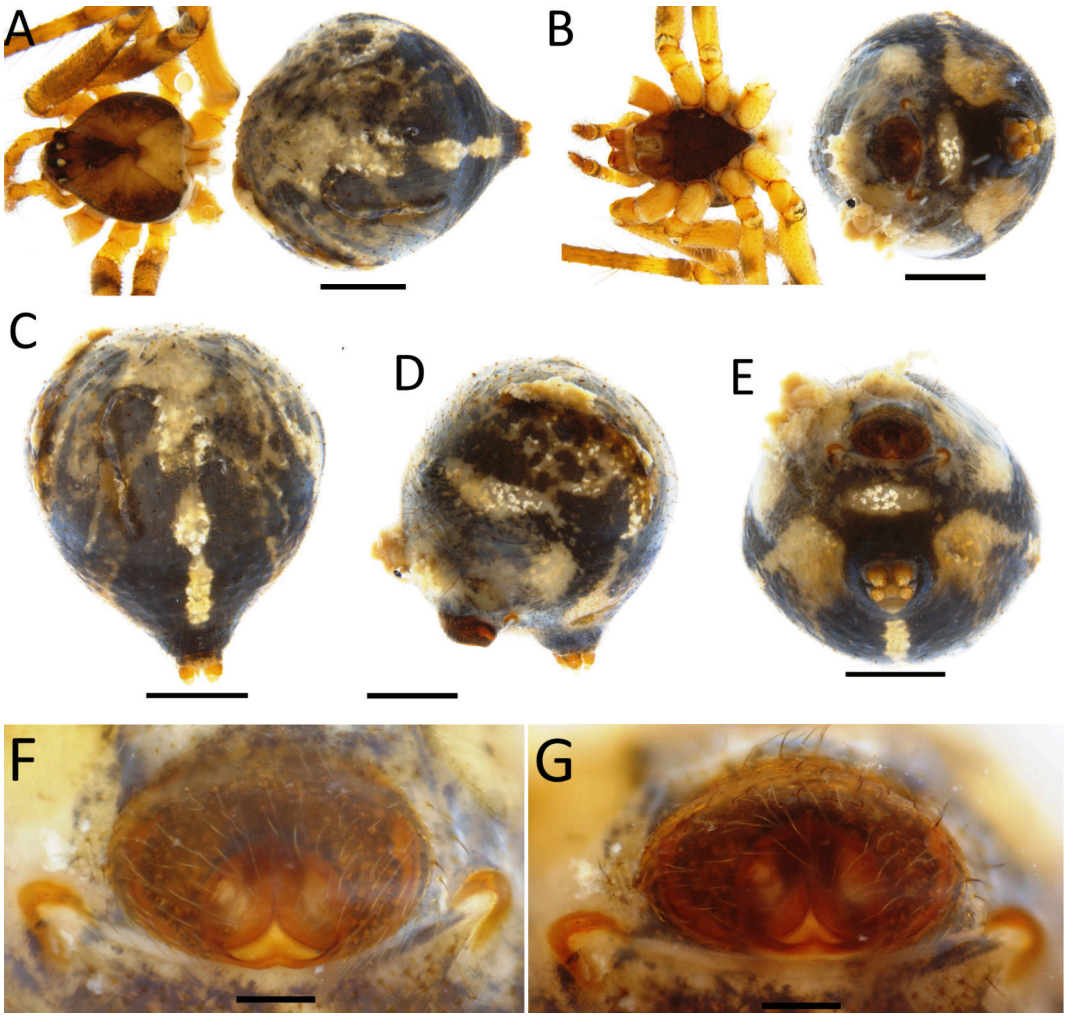


Fig. 74: *Theridion proximum* Lawrence, 1964, non-type female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** close-up of opisthosoma, posterior view; **D** same, lateral view (left hand side), **E** same, ventral view; **F** epigyne (undissected), ventral view; **G** same, posterior view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–E), 0.2 mm (F–G). Photographs by DS.

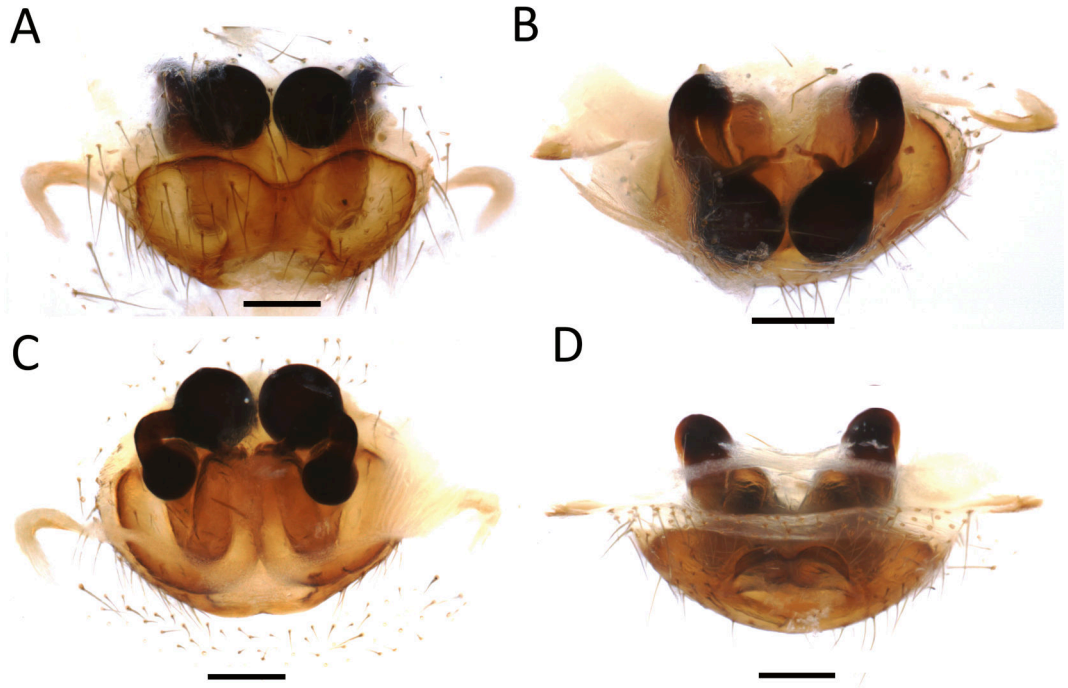


Fig. 75: *Theridion proximum* Lawrence, 1964, non-type female NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84. **A** epigyne (dissected), ventral view; **B** endogyne, dorsal view; **C** same, anterior view; **D** same, posterior view. Scale bars = 0.2 mm. Photographs by DS.

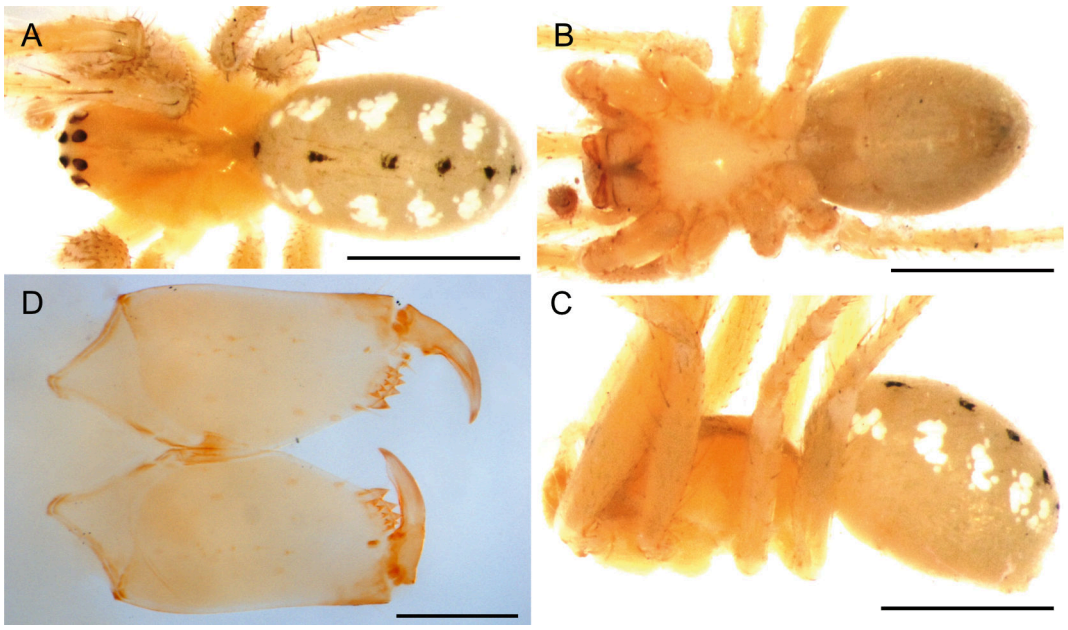


Fig. 76: *Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) gen. et comb. nov., non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (A–C) and holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129500 (D). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, lateral view (left hand side); **C** same, ventral view; **D** chelicerae, ventral view, slide preparation. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C), 0.2 mm (D). Photographs by DS.

and lateral faces, ventrally with epigastric area and posterior third dark brown, posterior medial beige with white speckles, rest beige, spinnerets yellow-brown (Fig. 73A–B).

Palp: Tibia short, wider than long; cymbium suboval, approximately 1.7 times longer than wide; embolus elongate, making several loops in different planes, originating at 3 o'clock position, thick, with broad accompanying membrane (Am) (Fig. 74C–F).

Description of non-type female: Total length excluding chelicerae 4.92. Carapace 1.63 long, 1.51 wide. Abdomen: 3.29 long, 3.04 wide. Eyes: ALE 0.09, AME 0.11, PLE 0.10, PME 0.11, ALE–AME 0.08, AME–AME 0.10, PLE–PME 0.09, PME–PME 1.10. Legs I 10.78 (2.85+0.84+2.89+3.25 +0.95), II 7.77 (2.03+0.66+1.81+2.29+0.98), III 4.87 (1.57 +0.48+0.81+1.41+0.68), IV 7.02 (2.48+0.74+1.52+1.65+ 0.63). Colouration as in male, but abdomen pattern more distinct with white markings formed more in a line in posterior third (Fig. 75A–E).

Epigyne and endogyne: Epigynal plate oval, ~1.7× wider than long; with large round fovea ~0.5× width of epigynal plate, with X-shaped structure at bottom (Fig. 75A, F–G); endogyne with copulatory ducts wide, making several loops (Fig. 75B–D).

Distribution: Saint Helena (new record) and across South Africa.

Distribution on Saint Helena: Known from Grapevine Gut, Mount Vesey Waterfall, Peak Dale, and Potato Bay (see above).

Remarks: Newly recorded from Saint Helena. The type material of *T. purcelli* was examined by YMM and compared with a widespread, distinct, morphospecies from South Africa misidentified as *T. purcelli*. These latter samples are *T. proximum*, showing many samples have been misidentified as *T. purcelli*. Comparison of Saint Helenian specimens by DS confirmed they are conspecific with *T. proximum* and not *T. purcelli*. We provide a description of both sexes herein to assist future workers separate these species but we note *T. purcelli sensu stricto* and *T. proximum* (based on specimens from outside of Saint Helena) will be diagnosed in more detail in a separate work. Male emboli in these taxa appear to break off during mating (YMM and DS pers. obs.), and this should be considered when examining male palps. We strongly suspect *T. proximum* was introduced to the island with imported goods but it is clearly now established.

Trust Sherwood, Marusik, Wilkins, P. Ashmole & M. Ashmole gen. nov.

Type species: *Theridion solium* Benoit, 1977.

Diagnosis: *Trust* gen. nov. can be differentiated from *Theridion* by having 4 promarginal and 5 retromarginal teeth on the male chelicera (chelicera with none or at most two teeth in *Theridion*). Females are distinguished by having the abdomen 1.3 times longer than wide (less than 1.2 times longer than wide in *Theridion*) and the different abdomen pattern, consisting of white blotches and a single dorso-medial line of black spots (not so in any *Theridion*).

Description: Carapace and abdomen longer than wide. Chelicera with 5 retromarginal and 4 promarginal teeth. Colulus absent. Male palp: with tibia approximately 2 times longer than wide (in ventral view; see Fig. 77A, E–F); cymbium ~1.7× longer than tibia; tip conical about as long as wide; with ventral furrow (Fu) originated at prolateral side and terminated almost at retrolateral side; bulb oval, ~1.4× longer than wide, with tegulum elongate; sperm duct meandering, well visible through integument in freshly collected specimens and especially on slide preparations; embolus

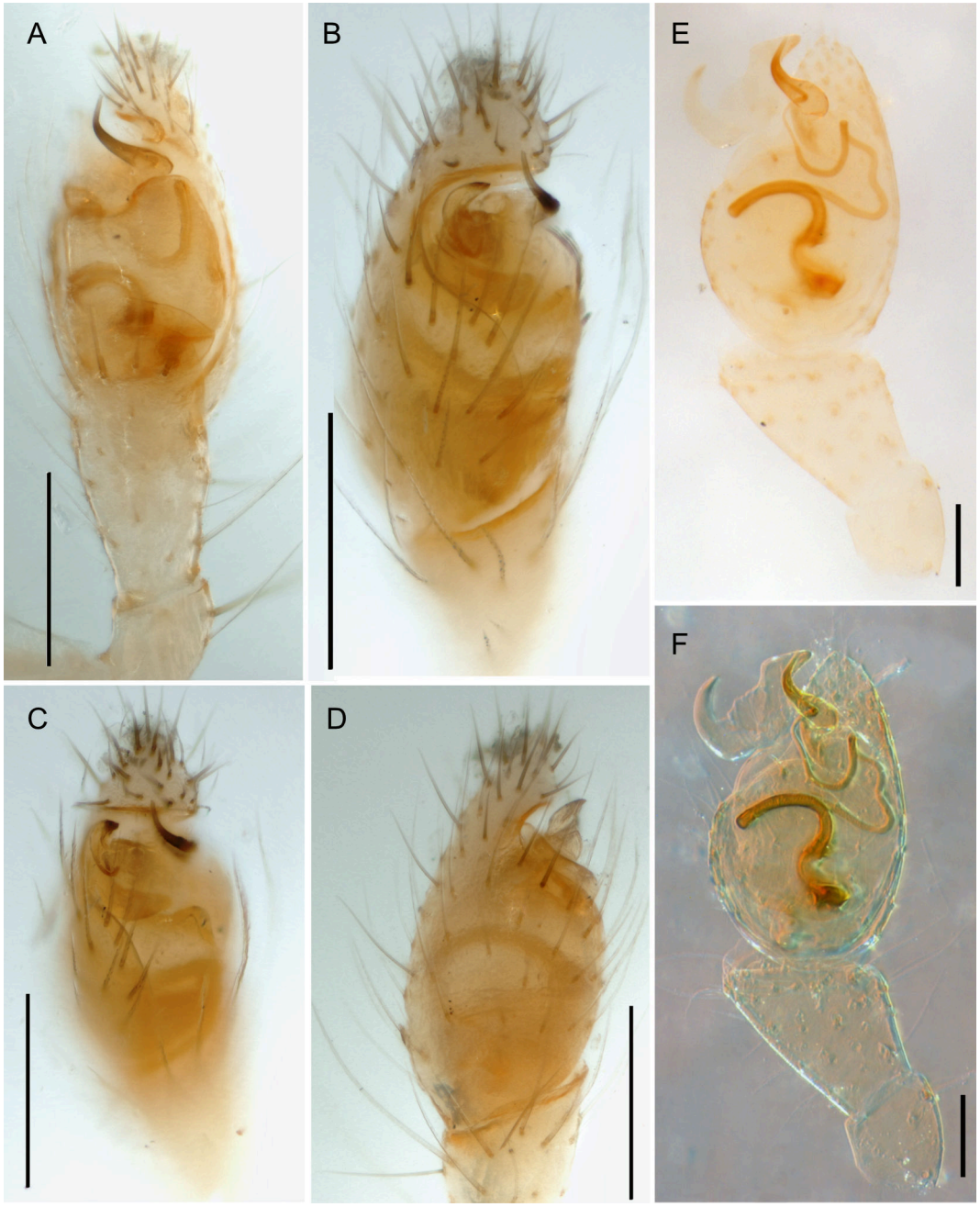


Fig. 77: *Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) gen. et comb. nov., non-type male NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (A–D) and holotype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129500 (E–F) palps. **A** retrolateral view; **B** pro-ventral view; **C** ventral view; **D** prolateral view; **E** ventral view, slide preparation. **F** under transmitted light. Em = embolus; Fu = ventral furrow; Ma = median apophysis. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A–D), 0.1 mm (E–F). Photographs by DS.

horn-shaped, curved prolaterally, tapering at apex (Fig. 77A–E). Epigyne and endogyne: see *T. solium* below.

Etymology: The generic epithet is a noun in apposition, honouring the Saint Helena National Trust, which has been at the forefront of protecting the flora, fauna, and cultural heritage of Saint Helena for over twenty years. The gender is neuter.

Distribution: Known only from Saint Helena. *Remarks*: This species is readily distinguished from other theridiids on Saint Helena by the abdominal colouration (Figs. 76A–C, 78A–C) and can be identified in the field (Fig. 79). Males can be further distinguished by the non-sinuous embolus and sinuous conductor. Females can be further distinguished by the very simple external morphology of the epigyne, consisting of only a U-shaped atrium and the globous receptacles viewable through the integument just above the atrium. The presence of 5 retromarginal teeth (Fig. 76D) seem to place *Trust* gen. nov. as the group with the most teeth on this part of the chelicera, the only genus with a close number being *Theonoe* Simon, 1881 (with 4 retromarginal teeth).

Species included: *Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov.

***Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) comb. nov.** (Figs. 76–79)

Theridium solium Benoit, 1977m: 147–148, fig. 64a–b (♂).

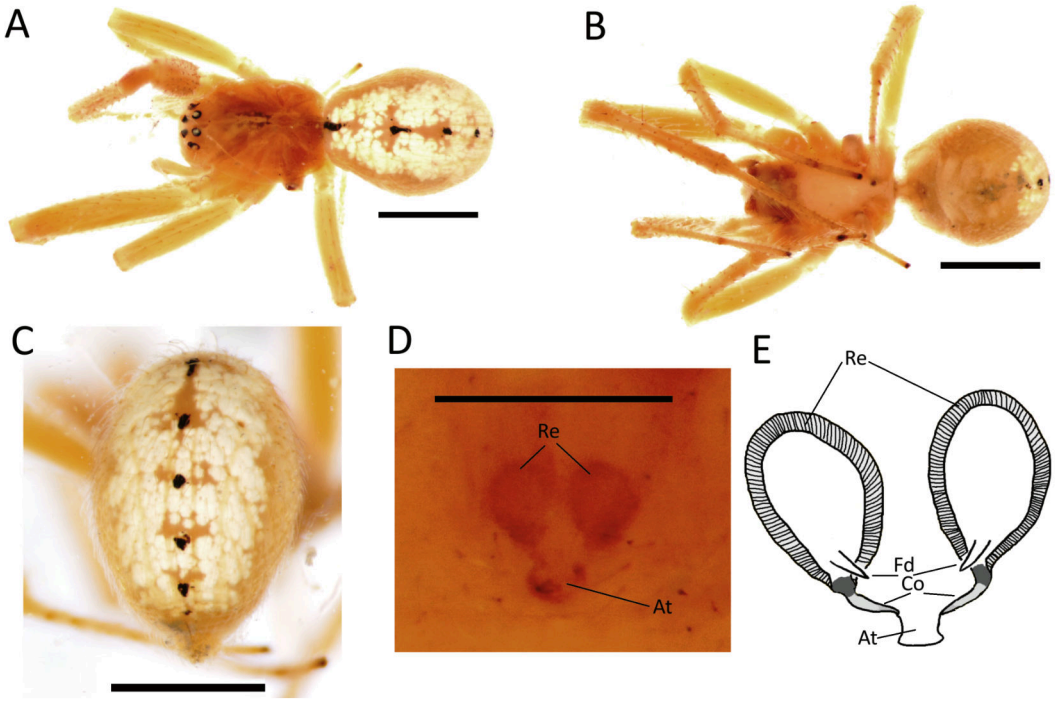


Fig. 78: *Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) gen. et comb. nov., non-type females NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-084 (A–D) and SHNT (E). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** abdomen, posterior view; **D** epigyne (undissected); ventral view; **E** drawing of endogyne, dorsal view. At = atrium, Cd = copulatory ducts, Fd = fertilization ducts, Re = receptacles. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C), 0.2 mm (D). Photographs and drawing by DS.

Theridion solium: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316.

Theridion solium: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 52–53, 2 unnumbered figs.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129500), Oak Bank, Saint Helena, 1600 ft [= 487 m], 14 January 1966 leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.* slide preparations of palp and chelicerae examined, remaining physical body of specimen not located in collections.

Other material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Piccolo Hill, Longwood, off Gumwoods, 05 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 6296/C; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cason's Gate, off endemic plants, 08 January 2006, leg. H. Mendel and P&MA, colln P&MA colln, 6282/C; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley, off Gumwood, 06 May 1995, leg. and colln P&MA; 1 imm. ♂ (SHNT), Scotland, on *Trochetiopsis erythroxylon* [Saint Helena Redwood], 03 December 2018, leg. R. Key; 1 imm. (SHNT), Diana's Peak, on *T. erythroxylon* [Saint Helena Redwood] at Black Cabbage, 03 December 2018, leg. R. Key.

Diagnosis: See diagnosis for genus.

Description of female: Total length 3.19. Carapace 1.46 long, 1.07 wide. Abdomen 1.73 long, 1.29 wide. Eyes: ALE 0.05, AME 0.07, PLE 0.07, PME 0.06, ALE–AME 0.07, AME–AME 0.11, PLE–PME 0.09, PME–PME 0.11. Legs I 6.61 (1.84+0.66+2.01+1.63+0.47), II 4.10 (1.20+0.50+1.18 +0.91+0.31), III missing, IV 4.04 (1.16+0.43+0.92+1.03+ 0.50). Colouration: overall orange-brown, carapace darker than legs, abdomen overall orange-brown with white speckles densely distributed on dorsal face, five black spots forming dorso-medial line, ventrally orange-brown without patterning (Fig. 78A–C).

Epigyne and endogyne: epigyne with small U-shaped atrium, receptacles closely spaced, globular and evident through integument, situated above, and larger than the atrium (Fig. 78D); endogyne with copulatory ducts simple, ending at borders of atrium; fertilization ducts situated posterior-medially on receptacles (Fig. 78E).

Description of male: See Benoit (1977m) except for male palp morphology which was incorrectly interpreted. The palp is redescribed in the genus diagnosis above.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Described from Oak Bank (type locality, Benoit, 1977m), newly recorded from Cason's Gate, Diana's Peak, Piccolo Hill, and Scotland (this work).

Remarks: The figures given by Benoit (1977m) appear not to reflect the real morphology and shape of the palp of



Fig. 79: *Trust solium* (Benoit, 1977) gen. et comb. nov. female *in vivo*. Photograph by LF.

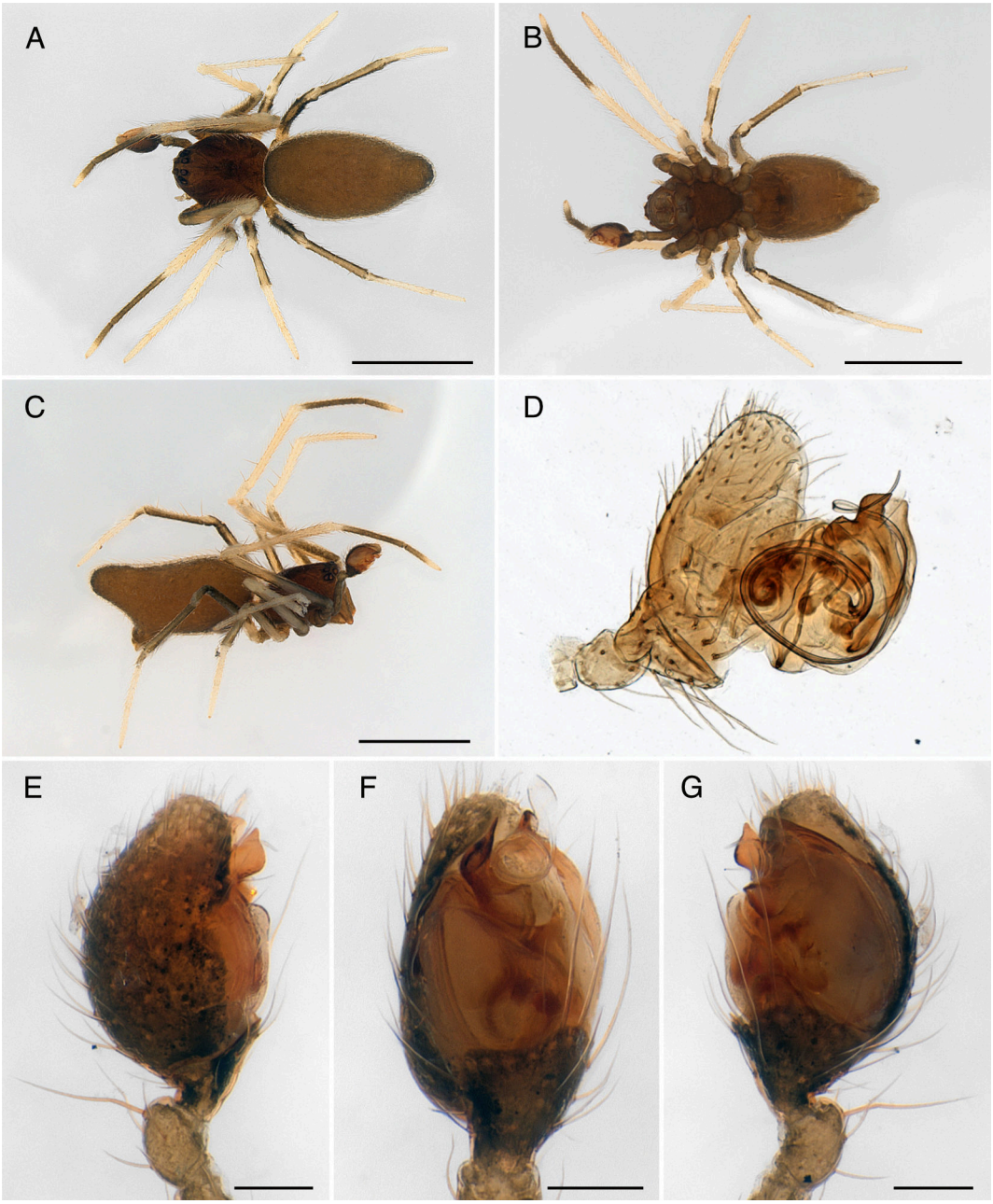


Fig. 80: *Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977, paratype male BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133293. **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, lateral view; **D** palp, prolateral view, slide preparation; **E** palp, prolateral view; **F** same, ventral view; **G** same, retrolateral view. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C), 0.1 mm (E–G). Photographs by RJ & AH.

the holotype, based on our comparison of a conspecific non-type male in NHMUK. In Benoit (1977m), the patella and tibia are shown as one segment, the embolus is drawn as if it were much thicker in the line drawing, the course of the sperm duct is different as well as the shape of the conductor. Furthermore, the holotype slide preparation is in atrocious condition, and several structures have been crushed and thus show abnormal morphology to undamaged palps. We describe the female for the first time. In one specimen, the dissected epigyne was lost when it inexplicably dissolved in its entirety whilst immersed in KOH. Fortunately, a second female (Ashmole's number 6296/C) was available and is used for the description of the endogyne.

Zercidium Benoit, 1977

Zercidium Benoit, 1977m: 150.

Type species: *Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena.

Remarks: Benoit (1977m) quoted the late H. W. (Herb) Levi as suggesting a monotypic genus not be described for this species, but then gives a justification for why he decided to do so. The close affinity of female morphology, and the morphology of the tip of the male embolus to that of *Coleosoma* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882 cannot be denied. However, further examination of the global composition of *Coleosoma* is needed to establish its true limits before a syn-

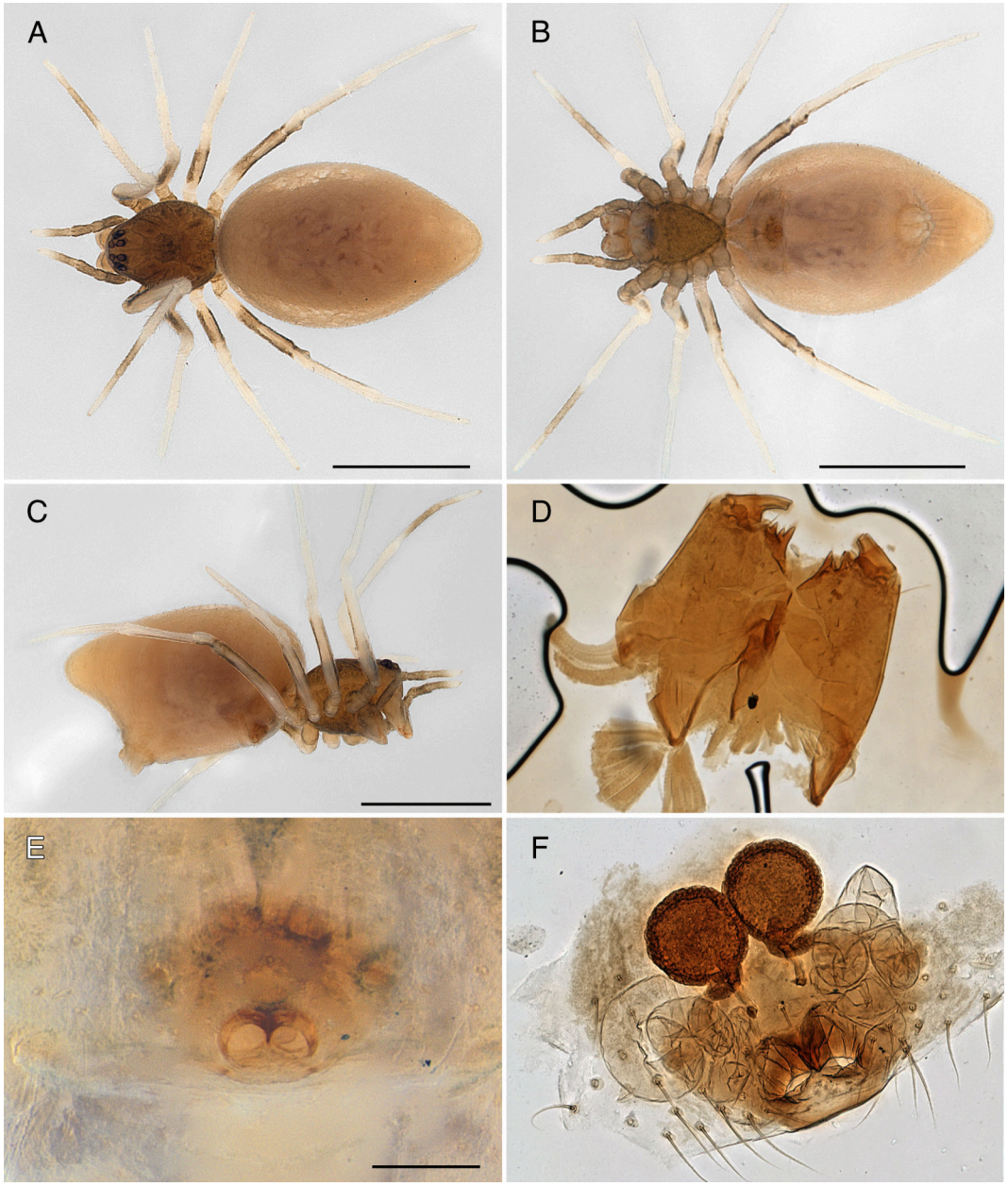


Fig. 81: *Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977, holotype female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133291 (A–C, E) and paratype male and female BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133293 (D, F). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** same, lateral view; **D** male chelicerae, ventral view (slide preparation); **E** epigyne, ventral view; **F** endogyne, dorsal view, slide preparation. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C), 0.1 mm (E). Photographs by RJ & AH.



Fig. 82: *Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977 adult male *in vivo*. Photograph by LF.

onymy can be confirmed. Therefore, we opt conservatively to retain the endemic genus here.

***Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977** (Figs. 80–82)

Zercidium helenense Benoit, 1977m: 150–152, fig. 66a–f (♂♀).
Zercidium helenense: Vanuytven 2021: 21, 303, figs. A.6b-c, B.338a–c (♂).
Zercidium helenense: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316.
Zercidium helenense: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 50–51, 2 unnumbered figs., one of egg sac.

Type material examined: Holotype ♀ (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.133291), 'High Central Ridge', Cabbage Tree Road, Saint Helena, 2500 ft [= 762 m], March 1967, leg. J. Decelle and N. Leleup; paratype ♂ (BE_RMCA_ARA.

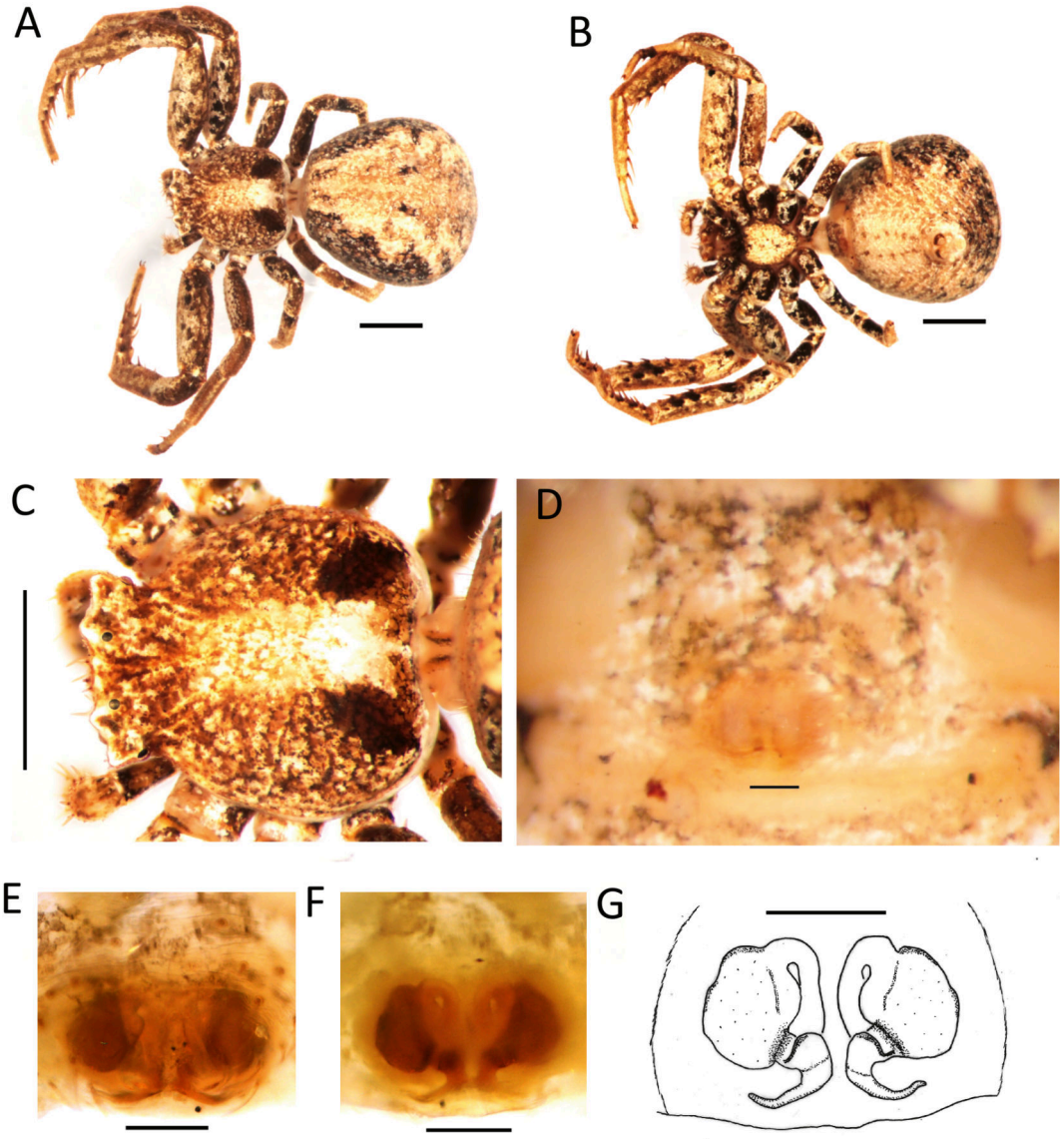


Fig. 83: *Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae* Benoit, 1977, non-type female (SHNT). **A** habitus, dorsal view; **B** same, ventral view; **C** carapace, dorsal view; **D** epigyne (undissected), ventral view; **E** epigyne, dissected, ventral view; **F** endogyne, dorsal view; **G** same, drawing. Scale bars = 1 mm (A–C), 0.1 mm (D–G). Photographs by DS, drawing by Pedro Peñaherrera-R.

Ara.133293), same data as preceding; for other type specimens originally designated (not examined here), see Benoit (1977m).

Other material examined: 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley Head, off Black Scale Fern, 12 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4332/C; 3♂♂, 1♀ (SHNT), Louren's Site 95, 15°58′12.0″S 5°42′10.8″W, 10 October 2016, 2428′ [feet, = 480 m], leg. not stated.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena, and more specifically, the cloud forest. Described from Cabbage Tree Road, Diana's Peak, and Mount Actaeon (Benoit 1977m), newly recorded from Deep Valley (this work).

Remarks: A distinctively coloured and shaped (Figs. 80–82) endemic species.

Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833

Bonapruncinia Benoit, 1977

Bonapruncinia Benoit, 1977j: 85.

Type species: *Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae* Benoit, 1977.

Diagnosis: *Bonapruncinia* is most closely related to *Coriarachne* Thorell, 1870 based on the female, tentatively differing by having slightly extending lateral parts of cephalic region much like those in *Runcinia* Simon, 1875. A more comprehensive diagnosis is impossible until the discovery of the adult male.

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena.

Remarks: This monotypic genus was described based on immature specimens. Judging from the habitus, colouration of the newly described adult female, and the shape of its epigyne with presence of a median septum, *Bonapruncinia*

may be a synonym of *Coriarachne*. Nonetheless, we prefer to be conservative and maintain this genus until the adult male can be described.

Species included: *Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae* Benoit, 1977.

Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae Benoit, 1977 (Fig. 83)

Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae Benoit, 1977j: 85–87, fig. 34a–c (imm.).
Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 316.
Bonapruncinia sanctaehelenae: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig.

Type material examined: Holotype imm., paratype imm. (BE_RMCA_ARA.Ara.129521), Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena 26 November 1965, leg. P. Basilewsky *et al.*

Other material examined: 1♀ (SHNT), Stony Outwash, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, from Berlese extraction, [no date given], leg. D. Pryce; 1 imm. ♂ (SHNT), Stony Area, Prosperous Bay Plain, Saint Helena, from Berlese extraction, [no date given], leg. D. Pryce.

Diagnosis: See genus diagnosis.

Description of female: Total length 4.86. Carapace 1.67 long, 1.71 wide. Abdomen 2.69 long, 2.65 wide. Eyes: ALE 0.09, AME 0.05, PLE 0.08, PME 0.05, ALE–AME 0.19, AME–AME 0.18, PLE–PME 0.29, PME–PME 0.32. Legs I 5.65 (1.77+0.95+1.33+0.94+0.66), II 5.53 (1.72+0.93+1.31 +0.93+0.64), III 2.67 (0.94+0.37+0.60+0.45+0.31), IV 3.02 (1.04+0.39+0.69+0.58+0.32). Colour (in alcohol): carapace with light grey and beige speckles, a wide, white, dorso-median stripe running from behind eyes to posterior edge, in posterior quarter flanked either side by single black blotch; legs and palps dorsally light grey and brown, covered in black and light grey speckles, femora with more dense speckling and darker than other segments, intersegmental area between femora and tibia with white blotches, ventrally overall light grey with black and dark brown speckling, denser on coxae, femora and tibiae than other segments; sternum, maxilla and chelicerae light grey; abdomen dorsally overall light grey with two pairs of parallel black spots dorso-medially in one in anterior third and other in median third, light grey colouration flanked on either side by dense dark brown speckling, giving white areas foliate shape in posterior third, ventrally overall light grey with some dark brown speckling, mostly around outer edges but also formed in two parallel rows of dots dorso-medially; spinnerets light grey (Fig. 83A–C).

Epigyne and endogyne: epigyne 0.5× as long as wide, internal structures hidden behind cuticle prior to clearing; atrium oval, divided by median septum (Fig. 83D–E); endogyne with copulatory ducts wide, leading to tear-drop shaped receptacles, fertilization ducts elongate and directed posteriolaterally (Fig. 83F–G).

Distribution: Endemic to Saint Helena. Known only from the type locality, Prosperous Bay Plain.

Remarks: We describe the female for the first time; unfortunately the adult male remains unknown and is crucial to understanding the placement of *Bonapruncinia* Benoit, 1977. A subadult male is present in SHNT and was examined by DS, it has colouration nearly identical to the adult female, however this alone cannot be a guarantee that the adult male also exhibits a lack of sexual dimorphism in colouration.

Runcinia grammica (C. L. Koch, 1837)

Xysticus grammicus: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 223.
Xysticus grammicus: Melliss 1875: 215.
Runcinia grammica: Benoit 1977j: 82–83.
Runcinia grammica: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 317.
Runcinia grammica: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, unnumbered fig.
Runcinia sp.: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 54–55, 2 unnumbered figs. (as 'dark form', misidentified).
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley Head, 12 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 3785/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cabbage Tree Road, Taylors 011, 27 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2157/V; 1 imm. (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Peak Dale, off foliage of Gumwoods, 31 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2317/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Actaeon Peak [= Mount Actaeon] (Site 08), 08 February 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2559/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Mount Pleasant, 25 March 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 4429/C; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Taylors Gut 007, off Dogwood foliage, 27 December 2005, leg. and colln P&MA, 2164/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Deep Valley, off Black Cabbage foliage, 12 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2406/V; 1♂ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's Point, 17 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2065/V; 1♀ (NHMUK AQ ZOO 2022-84), Cuckhold's (Site 02), off Black Cabbage Foliage, 04 January 2006, leg. and colln P&MA, 2345/V; 1 imm. ♀ (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 12 February 1960, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'window spider'; 5♀♀ (OUMNH 1264), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln, (beetle also found in jar); 4 imm. (OUMNH 1264.1), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀, 5 imm. (OUMNH 1264.1), same data; 1♂, 1 imm. (OUMNH 1264), same data.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Mediterranean; introduced to Lesotho, Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Recorded from Diana's Peak, and West Lodge by Melliss (1875: 215). Benoit (1977j) recorded it from Cabbage Tree Road, Prosperous Bay Plain, Thompson's Wood, and Varneys, with a further record from Diana's Peak. Newly recorded from Cuckhold's, Deep Valley Head, Mount Actaeon, Mount Pleasant, Peak Dale, and Taylors Gut, and DS and LF have also visually observed this species again at Diana's Peak.

Uloboridae Thorell, 1869

Uloborus walckenaerius Latreille, 1806

Uloborus walckenaerius: Benoit 1977b: 25.
Uloborus walckenaerius: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 317.
Uloborus walckenaerius: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46–47, 3 unnumbered figs.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 1♀ (NHMUK), Napoleon St, Jamestown, St Helena Id, 06/1961, leg. and colln A. Loveridge; 1 imm. (NHMUK), Varneys, St Helena Id, 08 April 1959, leg. and colln A. Loveridge, 'scale insect taken'; 2♀♀, 1 imm. (SHNT), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 23 November 2018, leg. S. Isaac, L. Fowler and N. Stevens.

Global distribution: Indigenous to Palearctic; introduced to Saint Helena, and South Africa (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Benoit (1977b) recorded this species from The Briars, Mount Eternity, Plantation House, Oak Bank, Sandy Bay, and Scotland. Newly recorded from Jamestown, Heart-Shaped Waterfall, and Varneys (this work).

Zosis geniculata (Olivier, 1789)

Uloborus williamsii: O. Pickard-Cambridge 1873: 223.
Uloborus williamsii: Melliss 1875: 214–215.
Zosis geniculata: Benoit 1977b: 26.
Zosis geniculata: Ashmole & Ashmole 2000: 317.
Zosis geniculata: Key, Fowler & Pryce 2021: 46–47, unnumbered fig.
Saint Helena references only, for complete synonymy list see World Spider Catalog (2024).

Material examined: 2♀♀, 3 imm. (OUMNH 161.31), Saint Helena, leg. J. C. Melliss, O. Pickard-Cambridge colln; 1♀ (SHNT), SHNT storeroom, Jamestown, 26 March 2021, leg. K. Joshua; 2 imm. (SHNT), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 23 November 2018, leg. L. Fowler and S. Isaac; 1♀ (SHNT), Castle Gardens, 23 September 2020, leg. D. K. Joshua; 1♀ (SHNT), public gardens, 16 November 2018, leg. L. Fowler; 1♀ (SHNT), Heart-Shaped Waterfall, 23 November 2018, leg. N. Stevens and L. Fowler; 1 imm. (SHNT), [Mount] Actaeon, well spring, pitfall, 29 October 2022, leg. not stated.

Global distribution: Indigenous to the Neotropics; introduced to southeast Asia, Oceania, the Pacific islands, Macaronesia, and Saint Helena (World Spider Catalog 2024).

Distribution on Saint Helena: Melliss (1875) recorded this species from Jamestown. Benoit (1977b) provided records from Sandy Bay, Scotland, and Varneys; newly recorded from Heart-Shaped Waterfall and Mount Actaeon (this work). This species and its webs are exceedingly common in vegetation near the run-off of the waterfall at Heart-Shaped Waterfall (DS pers. obs.).

Discussion

This work is a comprehensive and holistic contribution to the knowledge of spiders on Saint Helena, bringing together a catalogue of all previously published literature, revising the checklist of known taxa, and describing significant new diversity. Other than estimates given in Benoit (1977a), the only other work to examine spider diversity statistically on Saint Helena was Baert & Jocqué (1993), who gave analysis of altitude-species relationship, area-species relationship and comparative diversity and area relationship of linyphiids to other taxa in an analysis across a wide variety of oceanic island groups. The present article significantly changes the composition and number of spider taxa on Saint Helena. A total of 202 taxa in 32 families (Table 1) are now recognised (88 genera and 114 species), of which 57 are endemics (12 genera and 45 species). Since we change only

No.	Family	Total genera	Total species	Endemic genera	Endemic species
1	Agelenidae	1	2	0	0
2	Araneidae	5	5	0	0
3	Cheiracanthiidae	2	2	1	2
4	Clubionidae	2	2	0	1
5	Corinnidae	1	1	0	0
6	Dictynidae	2	2	1	2
7	Dysderidae	1	1	0	0
8	Filistatidae	1	1	0	1
9	Gnaphosidae	5	6	1	3
10	Hahniidae	1	1	0	0
11	Linyphiidae	9	11	0	4
12	Lycosidae	5	10	4	10
13	Mimetidae	1	2	0	2
14	Mysmenidae	1	1	0	1
15	Nestidicae	1	1	0	0
16	Oecobiidae	1	4	0	0
17	Oonopidae	5	5	0	1
18	Oxyopidae	2	2	0	0
19	Philodromidae	1	1	0	1
20	Pholcidae	4	4	0	0
21	Prodidomidae	3	3	0	2
22	Salticidae	6	10	1	6
23	Scytodidae	1	1	0	0
24	Segestridae	1	1	0	0
25	Selenopidae	1	1	0	0
26	Sicariidae	1	1	0	0
27	Symphytognathidae	1	1	0	1
28	Tetrablemmidae	1	1	0	1
29	Tetragnathidae	3	3	0	1
30	Theridiidae	15	24	3	5
31	Thomisidae	2	2	1	1
32	Uloboridae	2	2	0	0
	Total	**88**	**114**	**12**	**45**

Table 1: Composition of the spider fauna of Saint Helena as now known. Rates of endemicity may lower once more historical taxa can be fully investigated (see main text), as some such as *P. condita* and *Z. funereus* might later be found to be introduced species. Those taxa known only at generic level are not included as endemics. Lycosidae has a species endemicity of 100% (Sherwood *et al*. 2023c) and a generic endemicity of 80% (this work). Oonopidae previously remained with no endemic species (Sherwood *et al*. 2023a) but the present work adds a new endemic species. Further work is required before it can be conclusively stated whether some non-endemic species are indigenous or non-native (in contrast to some other taxa which are clearly non-native).

one linyphiid placement, the results of low linyphiid diversity on Saint Helena noted by Baert & Jocqué (1993) remain almost unchanged. The current percentage of endemicity of spiders overall is 28.2% as a total encompassing both genera and species. If considered separately, genus and species endemicity are 13.6% for genera and 39.5% for species. Whilst some species are clearly non-native (e.g. *Anyphops stauntoni*, *Dysdera crocata*, *Lepthyphantes leprosus*, and *Xeropigo tridentiger*), some other non-endemic species may be indigenous, despite being widely ranged. Thus, we refrain from making decisions on the status of every single species until further work can be undertaken, particularly genomics. Future fieldwork could expand on current faunistic data (Sherwood & Fowler 2023) and could also contribute to the discovery of further new species. Nonetheless, the contemporaneous understanding of Saint Helenian spiders is now better than ever before.

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Author contributions: DS directed the overall work for the paper, examined and identified material, took photographs, assembled plates, wrote diagnoses and descriptions, undertook recent fieldwork, wrote the first draft and modified all subsequent drafts. AH, RJ, LF, WM, YMM, MSH, GH, CAR and LP examined material or provided drawings and/or photographs and commented on all drafts. LF, MP, NS, DJ, CJS-O, GE, and VW participated in recent fieldwork and commented on all drafts. MA and PA participated in historical fieldwork, provided DS with all their vast previously-collected data and specimens, and commented on the final draft.

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